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# THE *Country* GUIDE

CANADA'S NATIONAL RURAL MONTHLY





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# THE Country GUIDE

Incorporating The Nor'-West Farmer and Farm and Home

CANADA'S NATIONAL RURAL MONTHLY

## In This Issue

- CHRISTMAS STORIES of simple people who find happiness in simple ways are told in "Listen to Your Heart" (page 35) and "Sandals for a Birthday" (page 39).

- PRONGHORN ANTELOPE, says artist-author Clarence Tillenius, are beautiful and bizarre. They're also elusive and hard to study, but Tillenius takes readers close to a grazing band of pronghorns on page 22.



Pronghorn Antelope

**OTTAWA MEETING:** Many farm leaders had their first opportunity to meet the new Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Alvin Hamilton, at last month's Federal-Provincial Farm Conference. Editor Lorne Hurd gives his impressions of the meeting on page 9.

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COVER: A Christmas card for our readers.—Miller Services photo.

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# Editorials

## Will the Tide be Turned?

SEVERAL immediate farm problems are thrown into sharp focus by information presented at the Federal-Provincial Agricultural Conference and in two articles especially prepared for this issue of our publication.

Broad agreement exists that surplus wheat is Canada's number one farm problem, and that ways and means must be found to expand the export market. Such an achievement, difficult though it may be, seems to be the only one that can provide prairie grain growers with relief from the depressing effects of the cost-price squeeze. Milling wheat tends to get most of the attention in our sales effort. And while it is natural that it should, because of the quality advantage it holds in the markets of the world, we wonder if more attention should be given to durum wheat, to wheat for feed, and to coarse grains. Furthermore, the time may be ripe for the Government to give sympathetic consideration to a controlled concessional sales program, involving the acceptance of foreign currencies in some cases, and the use of more liberal credit arrangements in others. Such possibilities should at least be thoroughly explored.

The situation in which dairying finds itself is far from satisfactory. The most pressing problem involves butter. Stocks continue to pile up, while consumption drops at the rate of a million pounds a month. Blame for this situation is cast in two directions. On the one hand, fluid market milk is being produced in excess of the demand for the product, with the excess backing up into manufactured products. On the other hand, the 64-cent support price for butter is turning more and more consumers to margarine.

Suggestions have been made by industry spokesmen for the Government to put into effect a 2-cent consumer subsidy on fluid milk, or, alternatively, to provide a consumer subsidy on butter of 10 cents a pound. Such measures, it is claimed, would bring supply and demand in the industry into better balance, while still providing producers with reasonable price levels. If neither of these two policy proposals is acceptable to the Government, then another alternative is required to deal with a situation which is deteriorating with each passing month. Time is running out.

PRICE stabilization of hogs and eggs by means of deficiency payments on limited quantities of a farmer's production is open to serious question. As a method of getting the Government off the hook for establishing incentive supports for these products, it has been a howling success; as a method of providing price stability to farmers it has been a dismal failure.

Prof. Sol Sinclair points out in an article on page 15 that if the 1960 results of the deficiency payment program are representative, then it will reintroduce the instabilities of price which the Stabilization Act is supposed to overcome. A somewhat different point of view is expressed by Prof. Ross Cavers in a discussion of poultry industry prospects on page 10 of this issue. He states that no harm should come from deficiency payments on eggs in the foreseeable future, if the Government sees fit to keep its payments down to 80 per cent of the previous 10-year average. In 1960, it was 86.6 per cent of the 1950-59 average. In his judgment, the industry has demonstrated that, once released from the strait-jacket of high price support, it could adjust to avoid overproduc-

tion. These pertinent observations suggest that a change in the deficiency payment program for hogs and eggs is in order.

Finally, it is becoming more apparent that when Canada's economy as a whole is in trouble, farm problems increase in severity. Rising unemployment, a low rate of immigration, growing protectionism, and the persistent premium on the Canadian dollar, each have direct and unfavorable effects on the farming industry. Unless sound national policies are implemented to deal with these questions, agriculture is going to be more hard pressed than ever.

Here then, in the fields of grain and dairy marketing, price stabilization of hogs and eggs, and the vital area of national policies, lie the challenges as we head into 1961. Will the New Year mark the turn of the tide in farm affairs, or will it be one in which farmers are pushed further to the wall? The answer rests in part with the wisdom exercised by farm organizations in the demands they make, and in part by the decisions reached at the counsel tables of the Federal Government. Is it too much to hope that good judgment will prevail all around? V

## Facts Not Figments

ONE of Canada's greatest needs is the establishment of an independent farm policy research organization. This need has been discussed on this page several times in recent years. It has been recognized by two Royal Commissions, by both major farm organizations, and by the Canadian Agricultural Economics Society. Unfortunately, the question of how to go about meeting the need has never gotten beyond the discussion stage.

Now, the Manitoba Government, through the Minister of Agriculture the Hon. George Hutton, has taken the initiative. At the Federal-Provincial Agricultural Conference, Mr. Hutton invited the other provinces and the Federal Government to send representatives from both the policy and technical levels to a meeting in Winnipeg next April. The purpose of this gathering will be to set up what Mr. Hutton describes as an agricultural marketing research organization — an organization which would carry out research necessary for sound economic policy in agriculture, particularly in the field of marketing.

Many good reasons exist as to why such an organization is an urgent need. They have been outlined before and do not need to be repeated here, except to point out, as Mr. Hutton has done, that only three to four cents out of every agricultural research dollar in Canada is spent in search of solutions to the major farm problem of the day—that of marketing.

In our judgment, two principles should be adopted in the formative stages of the proposed organization. First, the research work it will conduct must be independent. While the organization will, of necessity, be responsible to the sponsors, it must be completely free from political or other pressures, and the research findings it provides must be made available to the public. Second, the organization itself must not be a policy making body. Through rigorous study, objective thinking and scientific analysis, the research workers should attempt to marshal the facts, so that the pros and cons of alternative courses of action can be clarified. The choice of alternatives must rest with the elected representatives, or when government action is not indicated, with farm people themselves.

As the farming industry continues its economic decline in relation to non-farm industry in our society, it tends to become less significant politically. If farm people are to win support from urban dwellers for policies that will give the industry equality of opportunity, those policies will need to be based on indisputable facts, rather than on the figment of someone's imagination. Research can provide the facts. We have high hopes for the Manitoba meeting, and trust it will receive overwhelming support from everyone concerned. V

## And It Came to Pass . . .

*AND it came to pass in those days, that there went out a decree from Caesar Augustus, that all the world should be taxed. And this taxing was first made when Cyrenius was governor of Syria. And all went to be taxed, every one into his own city. And Joseph also went up from Gallilee, out of the city of Nazareth, into Judaea, unto the city of David, which is called Bethlehem; because he was of the house and lineage of David: to be taxed with Mary his espoused wife, being great with child.*

*And so it was, that, while they were there, the days were accomplished that she should be delivered. And she brought forth her first-born son, and wrapped him in swaddling clothes, and laid him in a manger; because there was no room for them in the inn.*

*And there were in the same country shepherds abiding in the field, keeping watch over their flock by night. And, lo, the angel of the Lord came upon them, and the glory of the Lord shone round about them: and they were sore afraid. And the angel said*

*unto them, Fear not: for, behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people. For unto you is born this day in the city of David a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord. And this shall be a sign unto you; Ye shall find the babe wrapped in swaddling clothes, lying in a manger. And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host praising God, and saying, Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men.*

*And it came to pass, as the angels were gone away from them into heaven, the shepherds said one to another, Let us now go even unto Bethlehem, and see this thing which is come to pass, which the Lord hath made known unto us. And they came with haste, and found Mary, and Joseph, and the babe lying in a manger. And when they had seen it, they made known abroad the saying which was told them concerning this child. And all they that heard it wondered at those things which were told them by the shepherds.—LUKE 2:1-18.*

**Merry Christmas and Happy New Year to Our Readers**

# What's Happening

## PFAA PAYMENTS \$60 MILLION IN 3 YEARS

A recent report from Ottawa indicates that payments to farmers by PFAA amounted to \$60 million in the 3-year period 1957-59. This total far exceeds the total for any 3 previous consecutive years.

Payments under the Prairie Farm Assistance Act amounted to \$20,429,462 in the 1959-60 crop year. In only 4 years have payments been higher in the 20-year history of the Act.

The payments are financed in part through a one-cent per bushel levy charged to Western farmers on sales of grain, with the balance coming from the Federal Treasury. The levy raised \$6.3 million in the 1959-60 crop year—with over \$14 million from the Federal Government. ✓

## MAMMOTH MEETING TO EXPAND EXPORTS

The Hon. George Hees, Canada's new Minister of Trade and Commerce, has called his Department's trade commissioners back to Ottawa from 63 posts in 49 countries throughout the world, in order to study ways and means of expanding our exports. Canadian businessmen will meet with them and the Department's headquarters staff in December, with a view to exchanging ideas.

In making the announcement, Mr. Hees said it is essential that Canada not only maintain her position in her traditional markets, but increase the volume and value of her exports to all countries. "Trade is of such vital importance to Canada, and to each and every Canadian, that we must without delay marshal our forces to take advantage of every possible trading opportunities," Mr. Hees said. ✓

## GRAIN NOT DEFICIT TRAFFIC TO RAILWAYS

The Provinces of Manitoba and Alberta have submitted a comprehensive cost study to the Royal Commission on Transportation showing that the carriage of grain at statutory rates is in no way a deficit traffic to Canada's railways.

The study disclosed that "revenues from the movement of statutory grain to export positions, far from imposing a burden on other traffic or upon the Canadian Pacific's general financial position, do in fact cover grains' variable movement costs fully and also make some contribution to the fixed cost of the railways' plant."

The data submitted showed that for the year 1958, revenues from the traffic totalled \$34.9 million, while total variable expense totalled \$34.3 million. This produced a net contribution of about \$600,000. ✓

## CCC SCORES TAXATION SYSTEM

The Canadian Chamber of Commerce, in presenting its annual policy statement to the Prime Minister and the Cabinet, urged the Government to create more employment opportunities and keep Canada moving ahead by "giving a lift to the private

sector of the economy." The statement called for government action in such job-creating fields as taxation, trade, defence, tourism, and road building.

The present taxation system, it was stated, "is a drag upon our economic advance and we reiterate that a re-examination of the entire tax structure in Canada is desirable." The examination should explore, among other things, the question of tax progression, the possibility of a broadened tax base with lower tax rates, the question of increased depreciation allowances for tax purposes, and the question of equitable taxation with respect to the tax advantages enjoyed by co-operatives. With regard to the latter point, the Chamber said that patronage dividends paid by co-ops should be tax exempt only when paid in cash within 12 months of the end of the fiscal year to which they apply. ✓

## CO-OP UNION HITS BACK

Ralph S. Staples, president of the Co-operative Union of Canada, commenting on the Chamber of Commerce complaint, said that every business is free to distribute part of its earnings in patronage rebates as co-operatives do.

"Any business can reduce its taxable income by reducing its profit. It may do this through discounts, special prices or by using the patronage dividend method and refunding part of its profits to its customers at the end of the year," Mr. Staples said, "The Royal Commission on Price Spreads of Food Products suggested that it might be desirable for food chain stores to do this very thing."

Mr. Staples also pointed out that the Chamber had overlooked the fact that co-operatives are not organized to make profits but to provide members with service at cost.

"The patronage dividends co-ops pay are a refund of savings made, and if they increase income of the members they are subject to income tax in the usual way," he concluded. ✓

## ONTARIO CREAM PRODUCERS SEEK SUBSIDY

Ontario cream producers were on the verge of asking the Government to set a minimum consumer price of 54¢ per lb. for butter, and a producer floor price of 64¢ per lb. for butterfat, but a resolution to this effect was lost at the annual meeting of the Cream Producers' Marketing Board held in Toronto in mid-November. The resolution was based on the belief that lower butter prices would tend to increase consumption.

Instead, the delegates agreed to request the Government to continue its present support price and offer-to-purchase plan for the 1961-62 dairy year. In addition, they agreed to ask for an additional subsidy of 7¢ per lb. butterfat on all farm separated cream, comparable to the 25¢ per cwt. subsidy paid to producers of milk for manufacturing purposes.

They preferred to deal with excess butter stocks through increased advertising, improved packaging and more publicity on butter. ✓

## U.G.G. STRESSES NEED FOR MARKET EXPANSION

The annual report of the United Grain Growers Limited, in assessing the exports of Canadian grain, pointed out that the volume was well below that of the previous year, and much below the figures of 2 years ago.

The following table taken from the report shows the decline in exports during the past 3 years from those of 1952-53.

	1959-60	1958-59	1957-58	1952-53
(Millions of bushels)				
Wheat	271.8	289.2	315.6	385.5
Oats	5.6	7.1	26.2	65.4
Barley	57.6	64.4	75.1	118.9
Rye	3.7	3.1	5.5	9.0
Flax	12.9	14.2	13.6	4.0
	351.6	378.0	436.0	582.8

"If there is to be any early improvement in the Canadian position," the report stated, "it must depend upon Canadian efforts for which, your Board believes, there is room and opportunity."

The U.G.G. Board suggested specifically that:

(a) The opening of the Canadian Wheat Board sales promotion office in Japan should be followed by similar action in other countries.

(b) A much more comprehensive plan to promote grain sales might properly be supported by a substantial contribution from the Federal Treasury, in the national interest.

(c) The possibilities be explored to

expand our markets in countries where people do or might consume wheat in forms other than bread wheat. Durum wheat to be made into spaghetti and other foods were given as an example.

(d) Use of wheat for livestock feeding should be promoted by Canada.

The report concluded that "the responsibility of the government is so definite, and the need for improving the export situation is so great, as to call for early action through every possible channel."

The Company, in spite of a costly loss of a terminal elevator annex at the Lakehead, experienced another year of satisfactory operations. Earnings for the year enabled \$800,000 to be set aside for patronage dividends at customary rates on grain receipts during the year ended July 31, 1960, as well as the provision for the regular dividend of 5 per cent on share capital. After thus providing more than \$1 million for distribution to customers and shareholders, some additions were made to reserves and to earned surplus account. Net earnings after income taxes amounted to \$380,164 in 1959-60—a drop from the previous year of \$121,579. This drop, however, reflected the loss of earnings and expenses arising from the collapse of the terminal elevator annex. ✓



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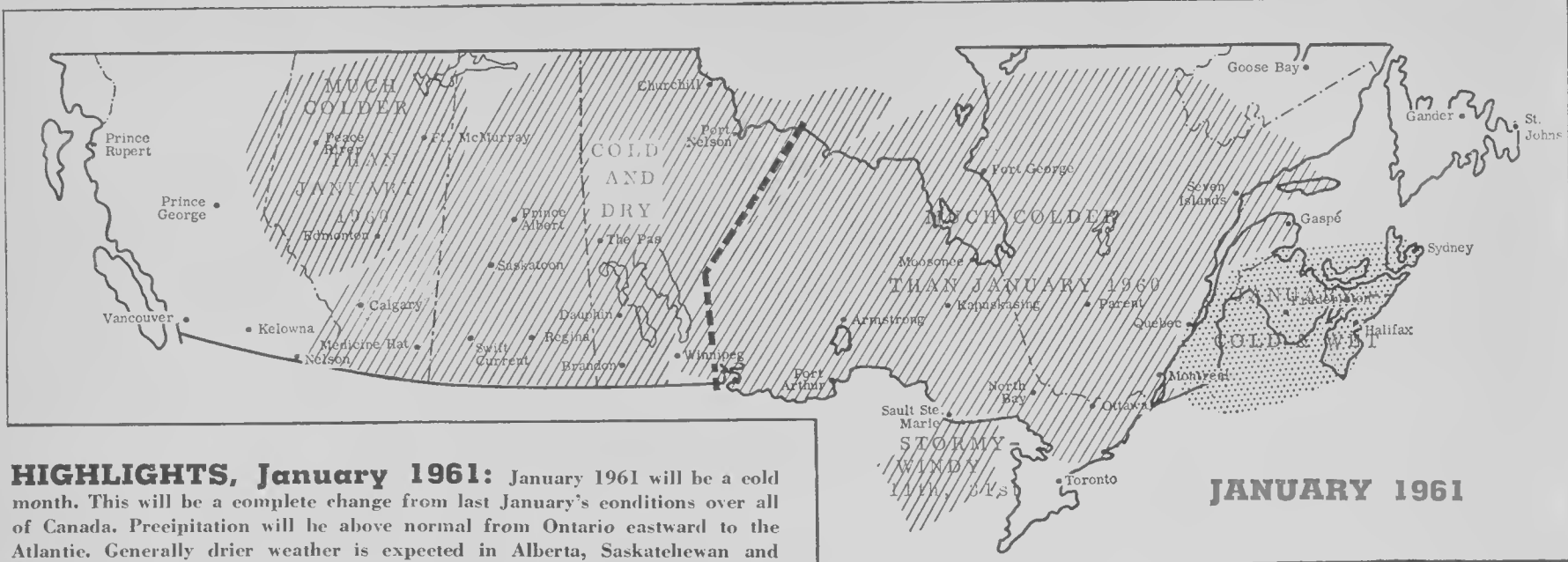
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Nearest Town.....



Here is an example of the advanced information contained in this book. The latest idea for pipeline milking—a fully automatic washing system for cleaning in place.

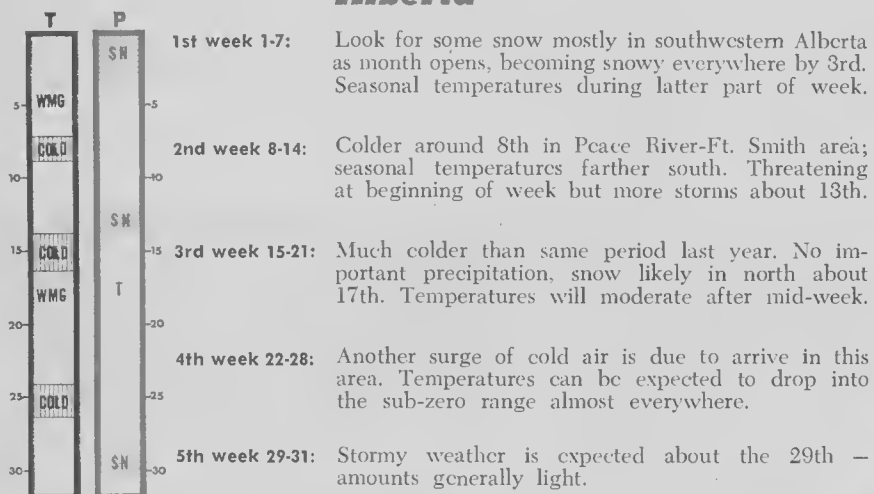
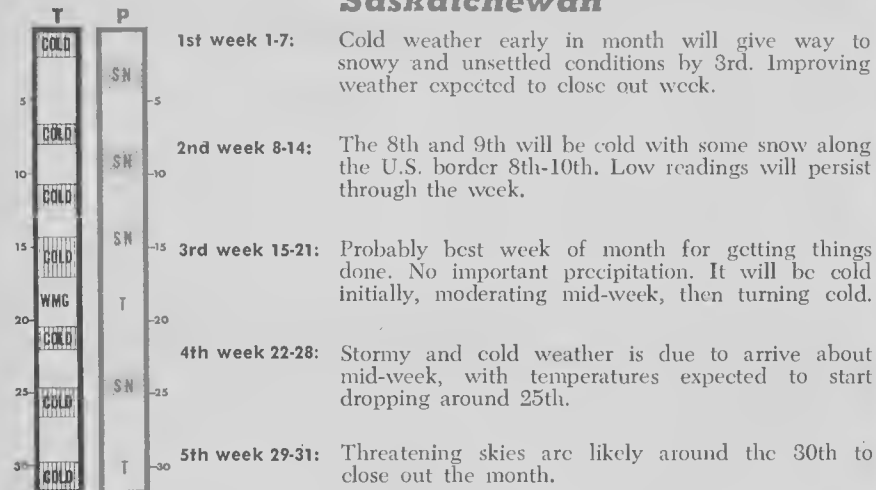
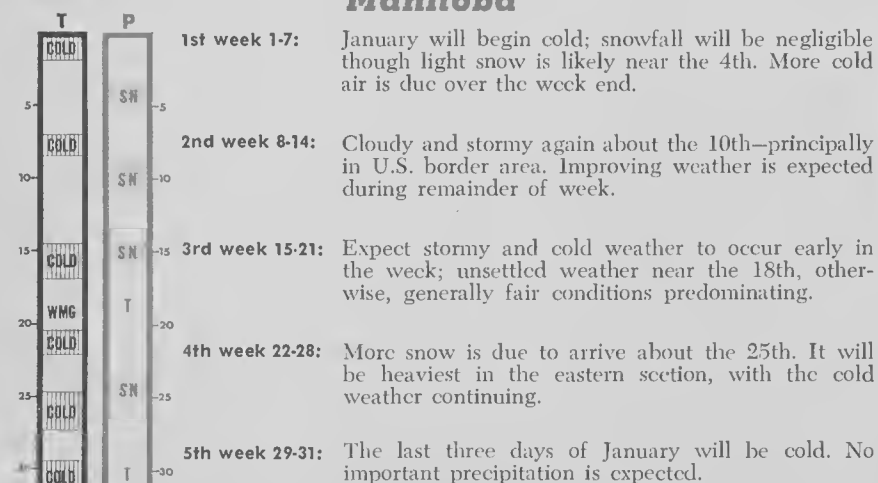
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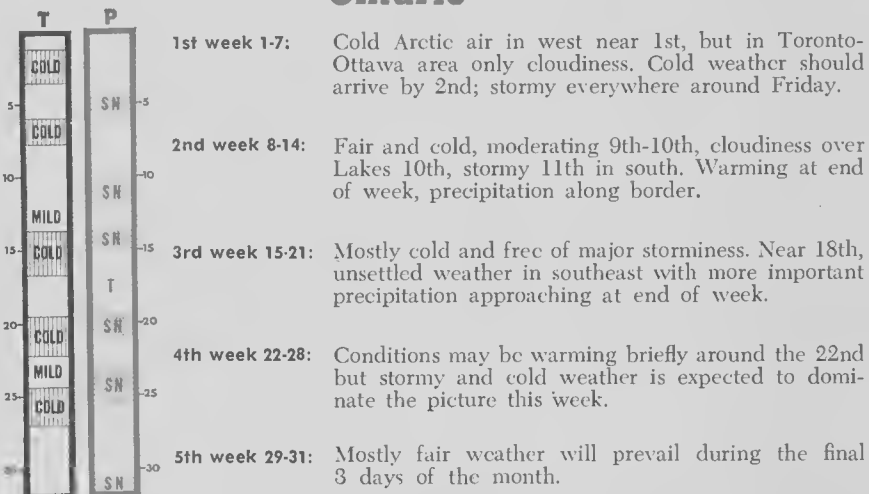
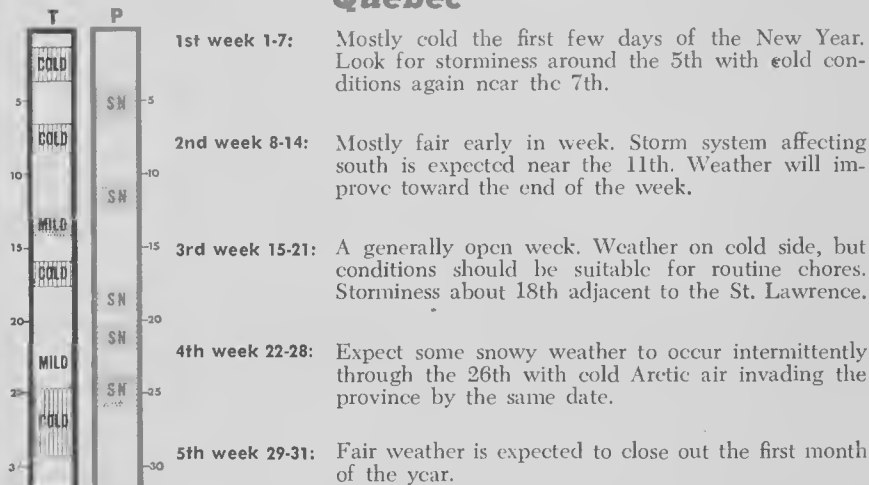
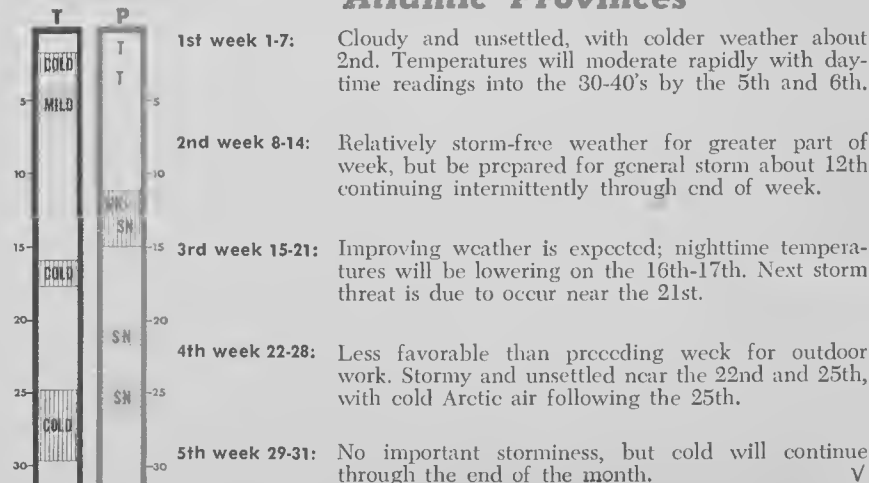
**HIGHLIGHTS, January 1961:** January 1961 will be a cold month. This will be a complete change from last January's conditions over all of Canada. Precipitation will be above normal from Ontario eastward to the Atlantic. Generally drier weather is expected in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

JANUARY 1961

(Allow a day or two either way in using this forecast. It should be 75 per cent right for your area, but not necessarily for your farm.—ed.)

**Alberta****Saskatchewan****Manitoba**

T=Threatening

**Ontario****Quebec****Atlantic Provinces**

T=Threatening

# FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE HEARS

## Plain Speaking On Farm Policy

by LORNE HURD

**T**HE Honorable Alvin Hamilton, Canada's new Minister of Agriculture, was the number one attraction at this year's Federal-Provincial Agricultural Conference, which was held in Ottawa November 9.

In office for only a month, Mr. Hamilton impressed his audience favorably, both with his confidence that new actions can be found and taken to improve the economic status of the farming industry, and with his determination to work hard to achieve this end. At the same time, he seemed more human, more co-operative, more imaginative and less dogmatic than his predecessor.

All things considered, Mr. Hamilton's approach and attitudes to his recently acquired responsibilities gave new hope to the provincial ministers of agriculture and the farm organization representatives who were present to discuss with him the farm outlook for 1961, and the policies that would be required for the immediate future.

### Farm and National Policy Related

**S**TATEMENTS to the Conference indicated the growing realization that it is now more necessary than ever before to deal with the farm policies in concert with overall national policies, rather than separately or apart from them.

The Canadian Federation of Agriculture pointed out for example, that growing unemployment reduces the demand for farm products, causes surplus labor to back up on farms, and delays desirable adjustments in the farm industry. The Federation said it would support effective measures to meet the problems of unemployment, including public works to create jobs, improved training opportunities and other proposals.

The Interprovincial Farm Union Council stated that the farm problem was closely inter-related with the overall problem of the Canadian economy—that of producing far beyond the consumptive capacity of the markets to which Canadian primary and secondary industries have access at home and abroad.

To build up the home market, the IFUC urged the Government to adopt a well planned but expanded immigration program. To improve the export markets abroad, the Council proposed that Canada enter into negotiations with the Euro-

pean countries and the United States with the intention of establishing an Atlantic Free Trade Area.

Agriculture Minister Hamilton gave still further evidence of the interdependent nature of the farm and non-farm sectors of the economy when he advised the Conference that: "We cannot take bold and drastic measures to resolve the agricultural problems unless we have the support of the people of Canada."

He thought that an educational program was needed to inform city people and farmers alike of the facts about the farming industry. If urban dwellers were assured that the policies being proposed for agriculture were aimed at resolving the basic weaknesses in the industry, Mr. Hamilton felt sure their support for such policies would be forthcoming.

### Monopoly and Exchange Rate

**S**TILL more evidence of agriculture's dependence on sound national policies came to light in the farm organization presentations to the Conference.

The IFUC recommended an all-out attack on the monopoly problem. The Council proposed:

- (1) Rigorous anti-combine prosecution of price-fixing, control of production, control of markets, and price discrimination;
- (2) Anti-trust prosecution aimed at the dissolution and reorganization of corporate giants to the full extent possible without loss of technical efficiency;
- (3) A positive program for aiding small business, co-operatives and public institutions;
- (4) Correction of the farmers' position whereby they must sell on a free market, but buy on a market which is both manipulated and protected.

The CFA urged the Government to make a most intensive study of the exchange rate on the Canadian dollar, and to take appropriate and early steps to reduce it.

The Federation pointed out that not only does the premium on the Canadian dollar hurt our agricultural exports, but there is an increasing body of opinion in this country that questions the wisdom of monetary and fiscal policies which result in continued heavy capital borrowing in the U.S.A., and a consequent continual high value on

### Impressions Gained

- New Federal Minister of Agriculture created new hope for the future by his fresh approach to farm problems.
- Growing recognition that farm policy must be developed in concert with sound, national policies; if industry is to be healthy.
- New policies will be applied in an effort to meet the number one farm problem—the Western Canadian wheat surplus.
- No solution in sight for growing butter surplus and declining butter consumption.
- Deficiency payments on hogs and eggs, as presently administered, are unsatisfactory.
- Federal Government will seek full co-operation of the provinces in launching a rural rehabilitation and development program aimed at improving resource use and raising income opportunities for farm people in marginal areas.

our dollar. This seems like an unreasonable situation when Canada is faced with a slowdown in the rate of its economic growth and an unemployment problem of serious dimensions.

"We are sure," the Federation said, "that a more realistic relationship could be established between Canadian price levels and those of other countries that would stimulate our exports and our domestic, secondary industries, and perhaps play a major role in helping the Canadian economy to resume a healthy rate of growth."

### Grain—No. 1 Problem

**T**HE Federal Minister made it clear that the surplus grain situation, in his judgment, is Canada's most important farm problem. Representatives of Canada's two major farm organizations agreed.

After reviewing wheat yields over the past four decades, Mr. Hamilton said he had to assume that production of this crop would average 22 bushels to the acre in the 1960's. This meant that Canada must move into export channels at least 300 million bushels of wheat each year, and possibly divert a million or more acres now in wheat to other uses, including the growing of commodities for which markets can be found.

Mr. Hamilton said it was no accident that Canada's trade commissioners stationed overseas were being called home to Ottawa. The purpose of this move was to step up this country's export sales. He stated he would attend these meetings and that agricultural products would receive proper emphasis. Mr. Hamilton also mentioned that a review would be made of Canada's wheat give-away programs and export credit arrangements. He reported that the Government was encouraged by action in the United Nations toward the development of a World Food Bank.

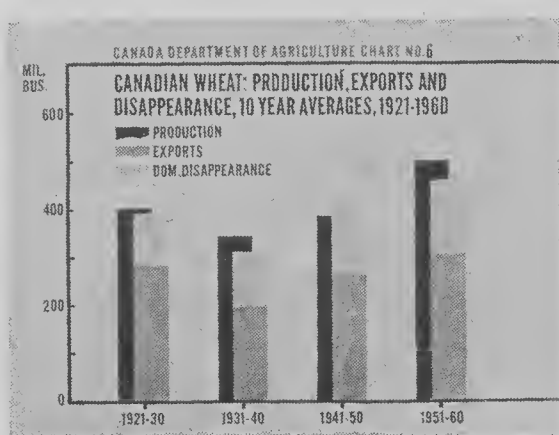
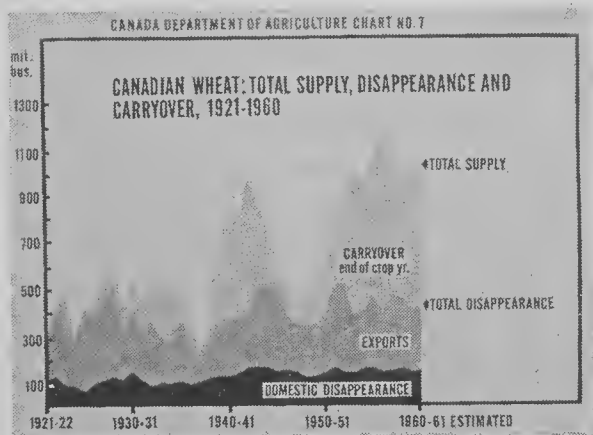
According to the CFA, grain, along with dairy-ing, presented at the moment two extremely critical fields for commodity policy decision, and charged that government action is urgent, even if this should involve considerable supporting expenditures.

In dealing with the grain situation, the Federation stated that: "Beneficial as the acreage payments have been, they cannot be considered adequate to correct this fundamental inequity being experienced by prairie grain growers."

The Federation proposed action on these fronts:

- Consider the wisdom of establishing a special staff of agriculturally trained foreign service personnel to supplement the efforts of the Wheat Board, the grain trade and the general trade commissioners, with the object of developing export markets to a maximum in grain and other agricultural commodities.
- Maximize efforts to expand markets, and

### WHEAT SURPLUS No. 1 PROBLEM



## FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

ensure that Canada's general trade and tariff policies do not jeopardize these markets.

- Take fully into account the competitive implications for future commercial market development of the widespread U.S. surplus disposal policy.

- Expand the Canadian program for the non-commercial export of wheat.

- Support and help finance multilateral programs for economic development through the wise use of food surplus distribution.

Each of these points, with the exception of the first one, were also mentioned and supported by the IFUC in its presentation.

Hon. George Hutton, Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba, also gave special attention to the wheat problem in his remarks. After paying tribute to the Wheat Board for the job it has been doing in marketing increasing quantities of wheat, he said its success was due to the willingness of western grain farmers to restrict themselves through marketing quotas in order that prices could be maintained.

Mr. Hutton posed these four questions for consideration: (1) Is the western grain farmer holding an umbrella over the world wheat market? (2) Are we as competitive as we could be in the grain market? (3) How long can western grain growers operate in a strait-jacket (imposed by marketing quotas)? (4) Are we fully aware of the results of premature diversification of the wheat economy?

"Increasing costs and restricted marketing," Mr. Hutton said, "offer no alternative to many farmers but to convert to producing livestock products." He implied that if the rate of diversification was too rapid, surpluses of livestock and livestock products would build up and compound the farm problem. He argued that some expenditure must be made to move more grain into export channels, if this was to be prevented.

While no one rose to comment on Mr. Hutton's questions, they may well serve as a stimulant to some new thinking about the grain problem.

#### Dairy Policy Lacking

TURNING to dairying, Hon. Alvin Hamilton seemed inclined to belittle the surplus problem in this segment of agriculture. His attitude may have been due to a lack of understanding of the nature of the problem, or his confidence that a satisfactory solution to it would not be hard to find.

Whatever the reason, his views were not shared by the CFA. The Federation brief, as already mentioned, described the dairy situation as *critical* and in urgent need of a policy decision.

The brief went on to say: "Present accumulations of butter under the price support program, and the downward trends in consumption of butter represent a problem which must be met and dealt with. Our purpose at this time is to solicit from all governments their positive and constructive support for programs which will meet these problems, and at the same time avoid further deterioration in the economic position of the milk producer."

Certainly one would have to conclude that while concern over the dairy problem existed at the Conference, no solution was in sight and no one seemed willing even to come up with a proposal for discussion.

#### Deficiency Payments

ONLY two direct references were made to the policy adopted by the Government of making deficiency payments for hogs and eggs on limited volumes of a farmer's production as a means of stabilizing farm prices for these commodities.

The IFUC, recognizing that suggestions have been made to have the deficiency payments on hogs and eggs paid on a higher quantity than the ones now specified, said it would prefer to see the amount of the payment raised instead. The Council felt that such action would be of

greater assistance to the small producer, who may not be able to increase his production, and can therefore only benefit from higher prices. To further support their case, the IFUC quoted the Royal Commission on Price Spreads as stating that there was no evidence that the small producer was necessarily inefficient.

Manitoba's Minister of Agriculture, the Hon. George Hutton, described the deficiency payment program for hogs and eggs as one that doesn't complement provincial policies. He pointed out that most provinces have extension services, credit agencies and bursary programs for technical training, all of which are aimed at helping farmers to do a better job of their chosen occupation, and to build up sound economic units. However, under the Federal deficiency payment program, if a farmer produces more than a certain amount of hogs or eggs he is on his own. What you end up with is a direct conflict between provincial policies on the one hand and the Federal policy on the other. Such a conflict, Mr. Hutton declared, has a depressing effect on farmers—people who want to feel they are needed and that their work is important.

Mr. Hutton made it clear that he was as concerned about the small farmer as anyone else. However, he felt that both the big and the small farmer alike should be protected from violent price fluctuations and that a policy could be devised to serve all farmers equally well.

#### Rural Development

A MAJOR part of the Federal Minister's Conference address was devoted to the subject of rural development and rehabilitation. Mr. Hamilton indicated that the Government had

given this matter considerable study and was ready to introduce legislation to launch a program in this field as part of its overall farm program. He said the Government is aware of the need to delineate marginal farm areas, develop new sources of income and better opportunities for the people who reside in them.

Mr. Hamilton placed major emphasis on the part forestry would have to play in such a program. He pointed out that the world demand for forestry products was increasing rapidly. It had been estimated, for example, that in the next 5 years the demand for pulp and paper would increase by 60 per cent. This presented Canada with a great opportunity. However, from an economical standpoint, it was not practical for the most part to move into virgin forest in Canada to increase output. The pulp and paper industry would be turning to farmers to help them meet their requirements. Farmers in marginal areas of Eastern Canada and B.C. who took advantage of this situation could obtain much higher returns per acre from forestry than from farm products.

In addition to transferring acreage from farming to forestry, the rural development program would concentrate on providing sources of alternative income, such as establishing small industries in rural areas, planning recreational facilities and encouraging alternative uses for land that was to remain in farm production.

Mr. Hamilton recognized the need to obtain the full co-operation of the provinces in such an undertaking and called on them for their support. A number of the provincial ministers, while commenting favorably on the proposed rural development program, said that they would have to wait and see what the price tag for their governments was going to be before they could commit themselves fully to it. v

## POULTRY PROSPECTS

*Canada's poultry industry is in a happier state than a year ago, but it needs to keep itself flexible, production and price-wise*

by J. R. CAVERS

Prof. and Head, Department of Poultry Science,  
Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph

YEAR'S end finds Canada's poultry industry in a happier state than was the case a year ago. During 1959 government policy for eggs and business promotion of broilers and turkeys kept these products in chronic oversupply. In 1960 all three sections of the industry retrenched. Now, the turkey market is buoyant and turkeys appear to be headed for another round of overproduction in 1961. Broiler interests are more cautious. Egg producers—those who survived last winter's price debacle—have enjoyed relative prosperity since early August; they may count on a further 6 months in which to recoup losses.

#### Credit Key Factor

THE great need of today's poultry industry is to keep itself flexible, production and price-wise. That is, it must try to avoid both the strait-jacket effect of high price supports, and the deadly competition resulting from irresponsible credit promotion.

The broiler industry felt the full impact of the latter in 1959. Just when Ontario broiler chick production needed to level out because the rest of Canada was becoming self-sufficient in this regard, a large U.S. hatchery chain established there a huge broiler breeding plant and hatchery. It poured out chicks at whatever bargain price was needed to move them. Other hatcherymen had to follow suit or go out of business. Overproduction

of broilers inevitably followed, with repercussions all across Canada.

Finally, the hatchery chain went bankrupt and the full story was revealed. Millions of dollars worth of credit from various sources in the U.S.A. had been maintaining a "house of cards." Canadian banking, feed and other interests were also deeply involved. It was said that the Ontario branch of the hatchery owned nothing whatsoever, not even the ash trays on the desks.

It can truly be said that responsible credit holds the key to future stability of the poultry industry. This has long been true of commercial broiler production. A large portion of our turkey crop is now grown on poult and feed credit. The egg industry is moving a bit in that direction. It is to be hoped that bankers and credit managers alike have learned enough in the last year or two to sharpen their judgment.

#### Question Price Supports

WHILE the egg industry has been relatively free from the influence of promotional schemes and easy credit, government price support has been fully as big a factor in creating overproduction. Blind acceptance of almost any form of price support points up the lack of leadership, organization and understanding amongst Canada's egg producers.

Turkey growers accepted nominal price support in 1957 as a means of getting imports controlled by permit. When turkey values in 1959 dropped to the point where the support price might start to operate and put the government in the turkey business, the Canadian Turkey Association asked

that support be lowered. The broiler industry has chosen to avoid price supports altogether.

Eggs have had some form of government support since 1941; first the highly successful "Eggs for Britain" program, followed in 1950 by a plan which gave the trade some security in storing surplus eggs. Technology of poultry production improved rapidly during the 1950's. Thus, the support price set in 1950 became more and more an incentive price, while at the same time the need for storage eggs diminished. The whole plan broke down in January 1957.

Rather than lower the support price as informed poultry groups advised, the government of the day chose instead to purchase and subsidize surplus eggs. When the next government in 1958 raised the support price, folly was compounded. Egg traders had a heyday under the purchase plan, speculating against a sure thing both when they sold eggs to the government and when they bought them back for domestic sale or export. Producers, on the other hand, averaged less for their eggs after the support price was raised, because eggs stayed in surplus most of the year.

Little wonder that the Canadian government soon had their fill of the egg business. The purchase plan was stopped October 1, 1959; 9 months sooner would have been better. The industry should have been warned before the main hatching season rather than after. Also, a better way could have been found, to ease the shock than the deficiency payment program instituted at that time. Paying prices for eggs last December and January got down to 1935-39 levels and many small scale producers quit in disgust.

Nevertheless, the majority of medium and large scale producers have benefited from the dropping of support from the egg market. Many of them still owe money for feed, but they are now in a much healthier, saner business.

Does this mean that the deficiency payment plan for eggs is better than the former purchase plan? As a means of getting the government out of the egg business, the answer is "yes." As an aid to the poultry industry, the answer is definitely "no." Only the fact that both the number of eggs and the level of payment have been kept low, prevents this program from glutting the egg market the same as its predecessor finally did. If farmers start to keep poultry just for the sake of a deficiency payment, the egg industry will soon be back in trouble. Every dollar received as a deficiency payment will have been lost and more, through the low returns already received for the same eggs, and the eggs not eligible for payment.

If the government sees fit to keep its payments down to 80 per cent of the previous 10-year average, no harm should come from deficiency payments in the foreseeable future. When announced in 1958 the 44¢ base price, Montreal, represented 84.3 per cent of the 1948-57 average; in 1959 it was 85.1 per cent of the 1949-58 average; in 1960 it was 86.6 per cent of the 1950-59 average. By 1962 the 44¢ base price, or 33¢ producer price, could well represent over 90 per cent of the 1952-61 average, whereas 80 per cent would bring these prices down to about 39¢ and 28¢ per dozen

respectively. Will egg producers follow the lead of the turkey growers and ask that the government, if it feels impelled to retain eggs on the mandatory support list, at least to keep the price low enough to be non-operative? In other words, have egg producers learned the folly of leaning on price supports?

#### Replacement Hatch Ideal

UPSET to the egg market last winter brought a necessary cutback in the sale of chicks for egg production. Producers had been buying about 4 per cent fewer chicks each year since 1956, as the more efficient, new-type laying stock became widely distributed and fewer layers were needed. With the government no longer subsidizing eggs for export, a still greater cutback was essential.

By the end of January, however, it began to look as though the cutback had been overdone. Replacement hatches for the previous four months were down 27 per cent. Had this continued all season, Canada would now be drastically short of eggs, with soar-

ing chick sales in prospect and another disastrous egg year in 1961-62.

Instead, the egg market rallied during February and the sale of chicks improved. By July 1 the replacement hatch was down only 12.7 per cent from the same 6 months of 1959. Market egg supply has been in good balance with requirements all fall.

The industry has demonstrated that, once released from the strait-jacket of high price support, it could adjust to avoid overproduction. An essential feature is to have egg prices free to drop as low as necessary, when production hits its peak in January, so that surplus layers will go to market or at least be force-molted. This, of course, is just the opposite of support price philosophy.

Current egg prices are not overselling the chick market, although there is still time for that to happen in the months ahead.

#### Broilers Steady

MOST people seem to regard broiler production as the irresponsible child of the Canadian poultry indus-

try. They judge by its growth which provided 1 pound of eviscerated product per person in 1953, over 10 pounds in 1960. Nor is the end in sight since per capita consumption in the U.S.A. is double that in Canada and ours is still climbing.

Canadian production increased 10 per cent this year, all of the increase taking place outside Ontario where commercial production began. In Ontario, production normally stays remarkably well in line with market requirements, considering the great opportunity for it to do otherwise in this short-cycle business.

Egg supply for broiler production is always a problem since this special type of stock is not noted for reproductive ability. In recent months, shortage of eggs has helped regulate broiler production both in Canada and the United States. Soon, the U.S. broiler egg supply is due to change, enough perhaps for cheap setting eggs to flow into Canada. This could weaken our broiler market in the late winter and spring.

(Please turn to page 46)



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## Special Report

by DON BARON

The "Next 10 Years" panel members (left to right) included Grant Hudson, Dr. H. L. Patterson, George McLaughlin, A. H. Musgrave, and Bill Tilden.

# Looking Into the Crystal Ball

### Panel chairman:

George McLaughlin, Ontario county dairy farmer.

### Members:

Dr. H. L. Patterson, director, Farm Economics Branch, Ontario Department of Agriculture.

Bill Tilden, president, Ontario Federation of Agriculture.

A. H. Musgrave, vice-president, Ontario Federation of Agriculture.

Grant Hudson, Leeds County dairy and poultry farmer.

**McLaughlin:** First, let's consider what general developments we can expect to see in the next 10 years.

**Patterson:** I would list two important developments. First of all, family farms will still be dominant 10 years from now, just as they are today. This is because the personal attention involved in growing living things is so important. However, family farms will become larger and more mechanized.

I think that we can expect surpluses of many farm products to disappear in the next 10 years, and this will bring a changing economic atmosphere. Virtually all of our increased production since the war can be accounted for by the transfer of land that was once required to feed horses, over to the production of other feeds. The same thing has happened in the U.S. And in Canada, the swing away from horses—89,000 fewer per year—can only go on for another 3 years, and then it will be at an end.

**Musgrave:** We are beginning to see that if we are to control production, we must also control marketing. Marketing boards will provide one means of doing this. We will see more marketing boards developing on a provincial scale, and even on a national scale. We might even see some international understanding as well, in organized farm marketing.

But we are also going to have co-operative marketing because by this way, we can do it without any control or supervision from government. We are going to have co-operative purchasing as well, for it is apparent now that an individual can no longer survive alone in our society.

Farms will become more efficient too. We are going to have push-button farms, with feed prepared in feed mills, and delivered from the bins on the farm, right to the feed bunk, by time-clock apparatus.

We are coming to the 5-day week too. And we are coming to the stage when agriculture will be so productive that none of us need fear that anyone will be hungry because of our inability to produce food for him.

**Tilden:** Following the tremendous mechanization of farms in the postwar years, and the increased capitalization of farms, I believe we will see the tempo of change decrease. This type of thing goes in cycles. I think we will now absorb these changes. And this will be good, because these big changes require us to invest so heavily.

**Hudson:** Since the trend is to larger farms, I believe we must ask ourselves: "Where do farm organizations fit in here?" I think one place where the Federation of Agriculture will be needed will be in social welfare work. Some farmers want to expand very fast today, while others want to operate on a smaller scale. Others have other goals. There won't be room for everyone who is now on the farm to stay there, so some who are unsuccessful will need to move off. We in the OFA should develop a program to help these

that we will have to reduce their numbers. What do you think?

**Tilden:** Farming is becoming more and more specialized. A farmer can no longer be a jack-of-all-trades and master of none. As a result, we will continue to need many of the farm groups we now have. But there is room for greater agreement and unity of purpose among some groups—and even amalgamation. For instance, Ontario's dairy groups are now considering ways to come together.

**McLaughlin:** What is likely to happen to government extension in the next 10 years?

**Patterson:** The changes are already becoming apparent. The extension program is placing more emphasis on economic problems of the farm unit, rather than simply production problems, as was once the case. U.S. extension groups are doing the same.

**McLaughlin:** Let's look at marketing boards again. Is any progress being made in expanding them to a national scale?

**Tilden:** A big step was taken recently when officials representing Ontario and Quebec met, and agreed on the principle of trying to control marketing and sale of dairy products on an inter-provincial basis. Remember, Ontario and Quebec are our major dairy provinces.

**McLaughlin:** What about part-time farmers in the next 10 years?

**Patterson:** There are two types of part-time farmers. The older, semi-retired farmer, who is taking it easy during his last years on the farm, is one. We will always have these people.

We also have the factory worker, or someone else with a steady job, who farms on week ends. I think some of these people will abandon their farms when they find they can't go into farming full time. Their land will be incorporated into larger farms.

I don't see any trend to big corporate farms. These farms with remote ownership and direction are usually the first to get into trouble when times get tough. The census last year in the United States showed that corporation farms are definitely not gobbling up family farms.

**McLaughlin:** Now for one last question. Should a young fellow go farming today?

**Patterson:** There are dangers inherent in going farming just as there are in going into any other business. Don't forget, plenty of other businessmen are going bankrupt these days too. Farmers are not the only ones. However, I am confident that the future of farming is going to be better than the past.

### Discussion Highlights

This panel of experts predicts big developments in the next decade. They foresee such things as fewer farm surpluses; a 5-day week; more marketing boards and more widespread marketing arrangements; a continuation of the family farm unit as the basis of farming; further changes to push-button farming.

These and other changes were outlined in a panel discussion held at the annual meeting of the Ontario Federation of Agriculture.

people give up farming and move to some other occupation where they will be better suited.

For those who are going to stay on the farm, I believe there is an opportunity for the Federation of Agriculture to provide management assistance. This would include legal help, management help, and other forms of aid. The person getting the help would pay for it, of course.

**McLaughlin:** Now, let's consider what might happen to rural communities as a result of these changes.

**Patterson:** With farms becoming larger, we have already seen some disruption of schools, churches and community activities. Centers of the communities are shifting to larger towns now that farmers can travel farther and faster on the new roads that are available. The horizons of a community are changing. We will have to rethink what a rural community is.

**McLaughlin:** Mr. Tilden, it has been said that we have too many farm organizations today, and

# GUIDEPOSTS

UP-TO-DATE FARM MARKET FORECASTS

**EXPECT EGG PRICES** to dip during first quarter of new year--though not to the disastrous levels of a year ago. Low prices will likely be with us for some time as decreases in the number of hens continue to be offset by increases in the rate of lay.

**BARLEY EXPORTS** are in trouble due to U.S. barley export subsidies, now running as high as 21 cents a bushel. Canadian exports are only half as large as those of a year ago.

**NEW PROCESSED POTATO PRODUCTS** are sparking some consumer interest. However, because of larger crops in both Canada and U.S., prices will remain well below the excellent levels that were reached last year.

**LINE UP YOUR GRASS SEED AND CLOVER** requirements now. Supplies are generally good with some prices at bargain levels.

**MARKET YOUR FLAXSEED CROP** at a steady rate. Prices are weak and likely to remain so for most of season as a result of large Argentine supplies.

**WORLD DEMAND FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS** will improve this year, especially in industrial countries. Supplies of most commodities to meet these needs will be sufficient or excessive.

**FARM COSTS** will be pretty much the same this year. Prices of industrial goods will show little change because of less inflationary pressures; purchased feeds should be cheaper and payments for livestock less. On the other hand, taxes may ease upward.

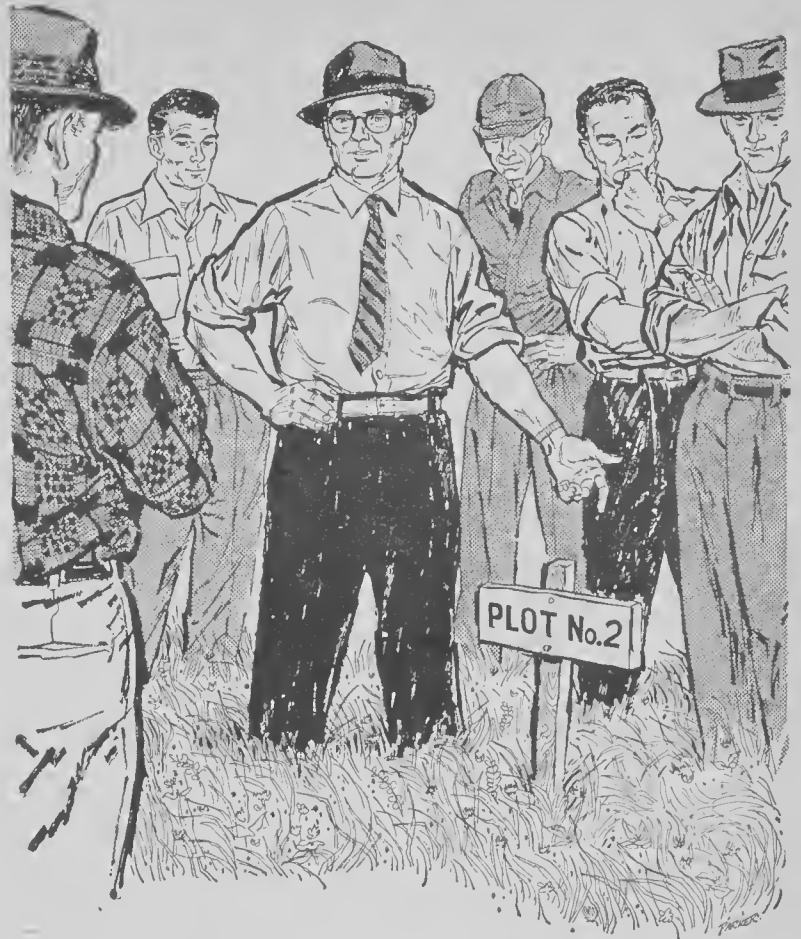
**BUTTER PRODUCTION PROSPECTS** for 1961 are large enough to force some change in price supports. A record 130 million pounds are in storage and 20 million to 30 million more could be added to them this coming year.

**TURKEY PRODUCTION** has been relatively profitable this year, but sprinkle expansion plans for next season with caution. U.S. production is expected to set a new record in 1961.

**CATTLEMEN** can expect moderately lower cattle prices next year. Due to continuing build-up of herds, marketings in both Canada and U.S. are certain to be larger.

**POULTRY PRICES** should remain fairly strong, since this product is generally priced low in relation to red meats. It looks like the period of spectacular increases in broiler production is about over in Ontario and Quebec.

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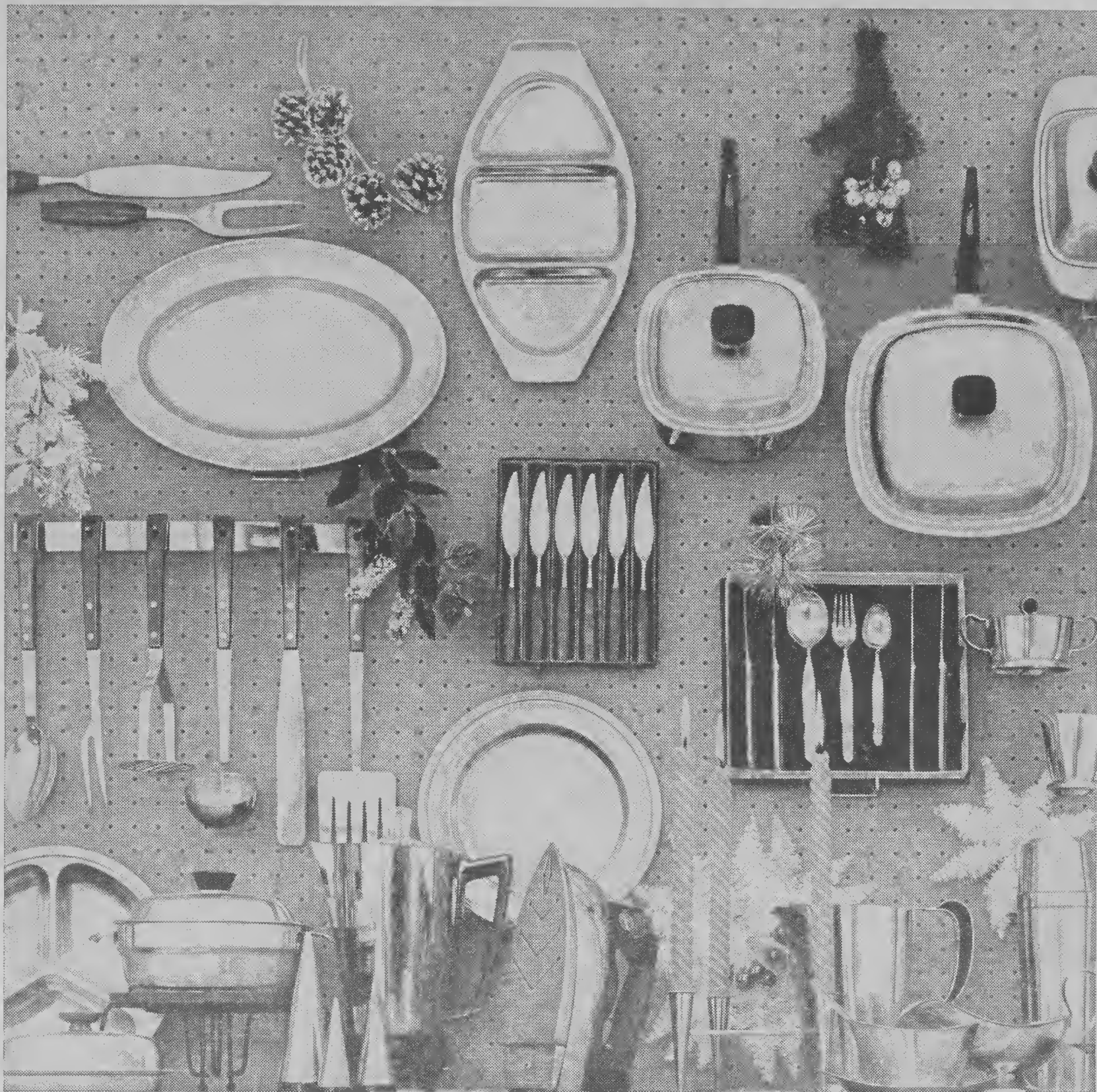
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Dr. Sinclair  
Says:

● Net farm income in 1960 may be somewhat higher than in 1959, but only because of direct government subsidies.

● A study should be made of the effects of the deficiency payment program for hogs and eggs. If the experience with this program in 1960 is representative of the results that can be expected, then the method as applied will reintroduce the instabilities of price which the Agricultural Stabilization Act is designed to overcome.

● Exports of grains and livestock declined in 1960 from a year earlier.

● The Canadian Wheat Board Act needs to be reviewed and amended to bring it into line with current production and marketing problems.

● Three events on the international front are of major concern to Canadian farmers who are dependent on exports for a considerable portion of their farm income:

1. Senator John Kennedy's election to President of the U.S.A. could make it tougher to export our farm products across the border, as well as in other markets of the world.
2. Development of the European trading blocs could lead to a decline in our exports of farm products to the countries involved.
3. United Nations acceptance of the proposal to establish a World Food Bank is a counteracting good omen.

● Developments in the U.S. and Europe demand serious attention if our farm exports are to be maintained.

● Increasing protectionism at home spells trouble for our farmers, because experience shows it reduces exports as well as imports, and really solves nothing.

*Dr. Sinclair is Head, Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Manitoba.*

## Shaky Start to the '60's

NATURE bestowed its generous bounty on most of Canadian agriculture during 1960, which resulted in a 5 per cent rise in the index of farm production over 1959. With only a few exceptions, crop output is greater and of higher quality than in 1959. After a very discouraging fall in 1959, Western Canadian farmers enjoyed a most satisfying harvest in 1960, which saw them take off their crops under almost perfect conditions. This, to some extent, compensates them for the uncertainties that still exist with respect to the disposal and returns from their production.

### Domestic and Export Sales

CANADIANS consume about 70 per cent of total domestic farm output. This represents the total production of many of our products. For many others, however, we depend upon the export market to absorb the difference between production and domestic consumption. We have enjoyed relatively good exports for many farm products during the last several years. However, exports of farm products for the first 6 months of 1960 declined by 9 per cent compared to the same period of 1959.

With the exception of flaxseed, our exports of grains for the year ending July 31, 1960, were below the average for recent years. Wheat and flour export was the lowest experienced for several years. Although we sold about 46 million bushels to Japan in the last crop year—a large increase over previous years—our exports to the United Kingdom dropped significantly. Barley exports are declining to the immediate postwar level of around 60 million bushels. Oats exports are still a long way from the quantities shipped before the middle of the 1950's.

Exports of livestock declined substantially during the year. Total beef cattle exported to the United States for the period January 1 to November 5 this year amounted to 124,391 head compared to 211,065 head for the same period in 1959. Dressed meat exports to all countries in the

by SOL SINCLAIR

same period in 1960 were lower for beef and veal, and higher for pork as compared to 1959. The higher pork exports and domestic sales enabled the Agricultural Stabilization Board to dispose of all the pork holdings it accumulated in 1959.

The end of 1960 will likely see burdensome surpluses in only a few farm products. The most important of these, now a chronic situation, will be wheat. The carryover plus current production has created a total supply of 1,026 million bushels for the present crop year. While Canadian exports in August-September were higher by about 6.5 million bushels over those of the same months in 1959, we are not sharing in the overall increase in world wheat trade now evident.

During the first 2 months of the current crop year, wheat exports by the 4 major exporters rose by 23 per cent. Canada's wheat exports rose by 13 per cent. If present marketing policies for wheat are continued, Canada, in the current year, will likely not exceed its average exports of about 285 million bushels experienced during the last decade. If this does turn out to be the case, we may find ourselves with a carryover next July 31 of close to 600 million bushels, about 60 million over that of last July 31. A favorable factor in the situation is the high quality of the 1960 wheat crop—14.1 per cent protein content on the average. This should be an attraction to importers, especially in Europe where the wheat crop this year is lower in quality than usual.

The other surpluses of significance will likely appear in some of the dairy products. On September 1 storage stocks of butter and cheese were considerably above recent amounts. Both were about 30 per cent higher than the long-run average. Even with the higher consumption rate for dry whole milk, it is likely that a large surplus will accumulate by the end of the year.

### Farm Income

CANADIAN farmers ended up with a net farm income in 1959 that was about 12 per cent lower than in 1958. The prospects are for a net farm income in 1960 of about the same magnitude as 1959.

The index of farm prices for the first 9 months of 1960 is lower at 234, compared to 246 for the same period in 1959 (1935-39=100). The index of farm costs is higher by about 5 points in 1960.

The larger volume of crops for sale, combined with higher prices for some livestock and animal products should produce a gross cash income about equal to that of 1959. The increase in farm operating expenses resulting from higher costs will mean a lower realized net income from farming operations. Total net income, however, may be expected to be somewhat higher than 1959, through the addition of larger government payments under PFAA and the Western Grain Producers Acreage Plan; as well as payments for crops left under the snow and for storage of excess wheat reserves.

### Impact of Foreign Policy

THE nature of Canadian agriculture is such that it is highly vulnerable to economic and political changes on the domestic and international scene. It is a highly commercial industry, dependent on exports for a considerable portion of its income. The impact of a number of such changes is already being felt, and some will increase in importance in the future.

Three very significant events in the international picture are of special concern to Canadian farmers. These are the election of Senator John Kennedy to the presidency of the United States, the operations of the two European trading blocs (EEC and EFTA), and the acceptance by the United Nations of the proposal to create a World Food Bank.

**The U.S. Election.** Senator Kennedy's election plank for agriculture included a system of production control, and a more (Please turn to page 31)

# A Reply to the Case for the Railways

*Freight rates for export grain have been given major blame for the financial difficulties of Canada's railways. Is this really fair?*

## PART II

### WHAT INEQUITY? WHAT BURDEN?

THE Royal Commission on Railway Transportation is to consider inequities in the freight rate structure and burdens which arise from obligations and limitations imposed by law upon railways for reasons of public policy. Undoubtedly, the statutory grain rates are one such limitation, although there are others. You have heard suggestions that these grain rates constitute an inequity against shippers of other commodities and result in a burden on those not engaged in producing grain for export. Where then are we to find the injury or the injured?

**British Columbia.** Most of the residents of B.C. live in the Vancouver area, and Vancouver, to the pride of all Canada, is becoming one of the world's great cities and ports. Its progress has been related to freight rate advantages and national policy.

Vancouver began as a terminus of the CPR, built to bring B.C. into Confederation. That building was made possible by the grants of land from the prairie area referred to in the previous section. Vancouver has developed as a port largely because of the flow of prairie grain, grain which would never have been grown had Canada not entered upon a national policy of encouraging the growing of grain for export, a policy exemplified by the statutory grain rates. Concurrently, there has been a national policy of developing Vancouver as a port. That policy has been exemplified by the building of Government-owned elevators. It is also illustrated by regulation of freight rates, by statute and otherwise. Here are some examples:

(1) The statutory grain rates, originally applicable to east-bound movement, were extended to Vancouver primarily for the purpose of developing Vancouver as a port for grain shipment.

(2) Under exceptions provided in Section 336 of the Railway Act, a great volume of freight traffic moves to and from Vancouver at rates and on scales far lower than those prevailing between inland points. The benefit arising to Vancouver as a port and to B.C. residents from such statutory provisions corresponds in nature to the benefit accruing to the grain growing industry from statutory grain rates.

(3) B.C. is protected by law against freight rates set to recover for the railways their costs

of construction and operation, which are much higher in mountain territory than on the plains.

The lumber and fruit growing industries of B.C. have developed and flourished on the basis of a market which would not have been available except for the national policy designed to settle the Prairies.

It is not for B.C. or any of its industries to complain of inequity or burden arising from statutory grain rates.

**The Prairie Provinces.** The attitudes of the governments of the Prairie Provinces shows that the people of these provinces wish the statutory grain rates to continue and do not complain of inequity or burden arising therefrom.

**Ontario.** This province has no reason to complain of either burden or inequity arising from grain rates. It made no contribution to the cost of the CPR as did the Prairie Provinces. In spite of that fact, it has benefited enormously when railway construction opened up the prairie market for its industries, and when that market was held captive for those industries by a national policy of protective tariffs. Its freight rates are kept down by water competition. Its government has found no reason for concern in freight rate increases or at freight rate hearings which, in recent years, have greatly preoccupied other provinces.

Quebec is similarly fortunate. In addition, Montreal has become a great inland port both by virtue of the grain grown for export in Western Canada, and the great expenditures on the canal system by the Canadian Government.

**The Maritimes.** This area has no reason for complaint in this respect either. A national railway was built to bring these provinces into Confederation, not at their expense, but at the cost of the Federal Government. They have protection under the Maritime Freight Rates Act. Halifax and St. John flourish as ports, through national policy and railway policy to encourage traffic to them at low freight rates.

Your commission is justified in dismissing any suggestion that other parts of Canada suffer an inequity or bear a burden on account of the statutory freight rates on grain.

Canada would not be the land of today, with the population of today, and with the economic wealth or purchasing power of today, without

**BACKGROUND:** Presenting their case to the MacPherson Royal Commission on Railway Transportation, the Canadian railways have proposed that: (a) the railways be paid double the present fixed statutory freight rates on western grain moving to export markets; (b) the cost of this 100 per cent rate increase be borne by the Federal Treasury, and (c) the public expense involved be described as a subsidy to western grain producers.

The reply to the railways' case included a submission by United Grain Growers Limited, and the second part of a two-part summary of the U.G.G. brief appears on this page.

**PART 1,** published last month, indicated that the railways' problems included a lack in volume of business, competition between a publicly owned and private owned system, the assumption that railway transportation can be profitable, the decline in passenger revenues, operation through territories which produce little or no traffic, maintenance of tracks through a mountainous region and competition from waterways.

The brief pointed out that the various problems have come about as a result of national transportation policies based on serving a sparse population extended over vast distances. In the national interest, lines were built which could not be self-sustaining. National policy dictated railway building to strengthen the economy of Central Canada, and to encourage agricultural settlement through low freight rates on export grain. Central Canada reaped rich rewards with the growth of industries based on the new domestic market opened in the Prairie Provinces, and retained the market through protective tariffs.

Grants of more than 31 million acres of public land were made to the railways, ultimately at the expense of the Prairie Provinces. That expense is to be regarded as payment in advance for benefits to the region from railway construction and the national policy in regard to freight rates on grain.

the Crow's Nest Pass rates, because without them we should not have had such cities as have grown up in Vancouver and Montreal, Oshawa, Windsor, Brantford and Hamilton. The development of the prairies brought prosperity and economic expansion to the rest of Canada.

To support such a statement the U.G.G. submission quoted several passages from the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations. The concluding one is as follows:

"In a few years between 1896 and 1913, the structure of the Canadian economy was basically changed. The settlement of the prairies, the great importation of capital and the direction given by the national transportation and tariff policies transformed the isolated and depressed regions into an integrated and prosperous economy. The most important factor in the development of the new situation was the rise of the prairies as an important export region."

### COST OF MOVING GRAIN

THE railways presented the Commission with cost studies on the movement of grain at statutory rates. They asked the Commission to accept these figures for the purpose of showing the losses which they claimed to have incurred in transporting grain. U.G.G. stated that the cost figures should not be accepted, because they did not prove what they were said to prove. Rather they seemed to indicate that such costs could not be definitely determined; that railway costs were mainly joint costs; that allocation of joint costs to particular (Please turn to page 33)



These farmers, Ron and Jack Eaton, posted their land as a licensed game preserve, bought 150 pheasants, and acted as guides to the hunting parties. [Guide photos]

# Don't Curse the Hunter!

## Charge Him Admission

*New legislation enables farmers to establish pheasant preserves and go after another cash crop—hunters' dollars*

by **DON BARON**

**B**Y the end of apple picking time in Nova Scotia, the pheasant-shooting season is usually underway. And in those golden autumn days, it has been the custom for neighbors Ron and Jack Eaton to turn their backs on the farm chores, cradle their guns in their arms and follow their dogs through the fields in search of some game. Over the years, the boys have got their share of birds, too. Acres of grain growing on their farms assured ample feed for the birds. Grassy and weedy margins and the areas of brush and woods provide ideal cover.

In recent years, however, the opening of the pheasant season often found the boys still on ladders in the orchard. All too often, as they finished picking, eager hunters were already seouring their land with gun and dog.

"We didn't begrudge these hunters their sport," Jack explained, "but we hated to see them get out on our land first. Lately, the pheasants became so scarce with all this hunting, that no one was getting any."

The Eatons' experience was not an isolated case, either. The same thing was happening right across the province, and in other parts of the country as well. Although provincial governments were restocking many areas with pheasants, hunting pressure was too great. Neither city hunters nor farmers themselves were getting good bags

of game. Last winter, the Nova Scotia government became the latest one to do something about it.

Legislation was passed permitting anyone to buy a license and set up a game farm. This allowed farmers to post their land, and stock it with pheasants which they could raise themselves, just as they would a flock of chickens. The new law also enabled them to declare an open season on their land, not just for a couple of weeks, but extending over 5 months, from Sept. 15 to Feb. 28. In this way, farmers could sell hunting rights on their farms. It offered them a brand new cash crop.

**R**ON and Jack Eaton were two of the first to start up. Actually, they were talked into it when a couple of sportsmen from Halifax told them: "You provide the pheasants, and we'll bring the hunters to shoot them. We know fellows who will be glad to pay, if they are sure to get birds."

Thinking it over, the boys realized that the pheasant season would occur at a slack period on their farms. Their 300 acres of land at Canning in the Annapolis Valley, 70 miles from Halifax, had natural feed and cover to hold any birds that would be released. The two farms had natural isolation. Together, they made up a neck of land



Gordon Greer of the R.A.F. got his bag of four birds. Club member Murray Brent provided dog, acted as guide.

extending out to the Minas Basin and bordered on the north and south by the Canning and Canard Rivers. A neighbor agreed to let them post his land, as a buffer area to protect birds near the margin of their farms. They decided to give it a try.

During the summer, they bought signs, posted the land, built a small, enclosed run, and purchased 150 birds to be ready for the season's start.

This is how the Eaton program works. Hunters book reservations ahead for the day they wish to hunt. The boys release pheasants several hours before the hunters arrive. They act as guides, provide a dog and guarantee each hunter four pheasants during the day. If a hunter doesn't shoot this number himself, after a fair number of chances, he is given a day's bag from the penned supply. To keep order on the farm, no more than 2 parties of 4 hunters each go onto the farm at once. One party hunts on either side of the road that splits their land. Each hunter pays \$3 to go onto the land, and another \$4 for each pheasant shot.

The first season started off so well, that the boys were soon laying plans to increase their purchases of pheasant chicks to 500 next spring, and to raise them right on the farm. They also intend to seed patches of rape, corn and buckwheat to provide still more cover for the birds.

Their days of carefree hunting may be over, but the Eatons are already beginning to regret the day they ever cursed a hunter.

**W**HILE the Eatons were among the first farmers to set up a game preserve, the province's No. 1 license went to a group of townfolk at Middleton, further up the Annapolis Valley. Retired businessman, R. D. Bruce, had been raising pheasants for the Fish and Game Club to be used in restocking various areas. It was a hobby that sprang from his life-long love of hunting. He knew so well the yearning that hits every sportsman in the fall to head for the fields with a gun in his arms and a dog by his side. In the legislation, he saw an opportunity to develop a local game preserve.

The plan took shape in his mind as he talked it over with lawyer Ken Crowell, insurance agent Merrill Rice and car dealer Corey Baltzer. They invited more townfolk to buy memberships, got a license for the Annapolis Valley Pheasant Preserve Limited, and set about preparing for the fall season.

Their happy start this fall showed that city folk today are driven by a tremendous longing to get out and hunt (Please turn to page 31)



Purchased for its large size, this cock pheasant will be used for breeding. It is held by R. Bruce.



The Annapolis Pheasant Preserve raises its birds in six huge wire-enclosed pens, covering an acre.

# Party Line

*(Everybody wants to  
get into the act!)*

**Photo-story by  
ERIC WAHLEEN**

**P**ARTY lines are always humming, but as Christmas approaches the traffic becomes so heavy that there should be stop-and-go lights to handle it.

Dad has an urgent message for Mom, but for Susie the story of Rudolph takes priority over everything. Then there's the wife who takes a job to help the Christmas budget along, and Dad's left holding the baby. Of course, she has to put through a call and make sure he's keeping the home fires burning.

Mom has a million things to arrange. She picks up the 'phone to find out if the store has an angel to place on the top of the tree. But the pups join in the discussion and the store man doesn't know which tree anybody is barking up.

Sister has to tell somebody about her new dress—and that can take several hours—but brother has appointed himself official time-keeper and has his own way of enforcing the rules. Then there's the fellow with nothing better to do than call his pal Joe at three in the morning.

Merry Christmas, everybody!



*"Dave! Take your foot off! It's not time to hang up—don't you dare pour water on me!"*



*"Susie, will you please ask Mommy to come to the 'phone — it's terribly important."*



*"Yes, Daddy, but first I want to tell you all about Rudolph the Red-Nosed Reindeer. Once upon a time..."*



*"We're so busy with the Christmas rush, dear, I can't be home till eight. Are the dishes done?"*



*"Yes, dear, the children had a good supper. Yes, baby's fine. Hurry right home after work, dear."*



*"I thought I'd told you to take those pups out of here. I can't hear myself speak. Now just stop bothering me."*



*"What's that, lady? It sounded like you were barking. I'm bothering you?"*



*"Hello, Joe. It's old Santa again. What did you say you want in your stocking?"*



*"Listen, butterhead. My name's not Joe. Just go jump in your sleigh and let me get some sleep, will you?"*



*Left: Charles Peifer beside a silage feeding wagon, which has V-openings. He prefers this to self-feeding from the silo.*



*Right: Some of the Peifer Holsteins in the yard between the dairy and loose-housing barns. Horizontal silo is in the background.*

[Guide photos]

# Silage Makes Sense

*Haymaking is risky where fields dry slowly, says this dairyman*

**by RICHARD COBB**

**A**SK Charles Peifer of Nipawin, Sask., what goes into the production of quality milk, and he'll tell you the main items are good breeding and strict culling, proper housing, pipeline milking with careful supervision, and not least a ration that includes nutritious silage.

"We don't have any more rain in the northeast than they do at Swift Current. Our average in the past 3 years has been 9.7 inches, and snowfalls bring this up to about 15 inches a year. However, we do lack the warm, drying winds that they have down south. The result is that we're not likely to put up good hay much more than 1 year in 5, but we can make some pretty good silage," says Charles.

His crop rotation eliminates black summer-fallow. Wheat is sown in the first year, and barley with sweet clover and alfalfa in the second year. Then sweet clover and alfalfa silage is taken off in the third year, followed by a partial summer-fallow for the balance of the season. Quite apart from its value in feeding, the rotation showed it could anchor the soil last September, when high winds were raising dust from other fields in the district.

Peifer likes to start making silage on about July 15, when sweet clover is at the half-bloom stage. The crop from 160 to 200 acres is dumped at the ends of two horizontal silos and pushed in with a tractor and blade to pack it. It must be good stuff and it must be packed properly if silage is to have a high feeding value, says Charles.

One silo is 80 ft. by 24 ft. by 10 ft. high, and has a concrete floor. The other, which measures 96 ft. by 30 ft. by 10 ft., can be moved. The herd used to self-feed straight from the silos, but they wasted a lot that way. Also, their manure froze along the feeding line, and when it thawed on the surface in the spring, the cattle had to trample through it. So now the silage is loaded onto feed wagons, with V-shaped openings along the sides for the cattle to reach through and take it. This prevents them from scattering silage around the yard and also means that their manure is not concentrated in one small area.

Peifer prefers sweet clover and alfalfa for silage, but the weevil has been taking some of his

sweet clover in recent years, so the deficit is made up with barley, which makes an excellent silage too. Samples of silage are sent to Saskatoon for analysis. Then Dr. Milton Bell of the University of Saskatchewan's animal husbandry department helps him to set the level of grain feeding he will need to balance the ration. Peifer is himself a graduate of the University.

Feeding is not restricted, except in the matter of providing the recommended level of grain. The grain ration never contains more than half oats, because Charles believes that a high-producing herd must have barley or wheat. The herd also has access to a self-feeder containing legume by-products, which are superior screenings from a seed cleaning plant at nearby White Fox. Tests have shown that the legume by-products contain as much as 32 per cent protein.

**T**HE Peifers, Charles and his father, were the first to adopt loose housing for dairy cattle so far north (above latitude 53°). They could do this because they allowed the cows to enter the main loafing area only through another section of the barn. The main doors are never opened, except briefly to put in fresh bedding. The barn

is 30 ft. high at the peak, with apertures set up high in the north and south walls to allow the wind to blow through without chilling the cows below. The air current helps to keep the humidity at about 10 per cent less than it is outside. The inside winter temperature averages 30° to 40°, dropping closer to the 30° mark when the cows are not in there.

The dairy barn, separated from the loafing barn by a yard containing one of the silos, is 40 ft. high and is divided into a milking parlor, milk room, holding area and calf pens, with grain bins above.

The milking parlor was built by the Peifers from plans obtained in Montana. It holds four cows at a time, each on an elevated concrete platform. Otto Koppnick, the hired man, could milk up to 50 cows single-handed with this system, but fewer than this are being milked at present.

The pipeline is completely automatic and self-cleaning. There is a bulk tank in the milk room, but because the local creamery is not set up for bulk handling, the milk is transferred to cans for shipping. Charles is planning to have his own tank truck soon.

**G**RAIN is run down through a roller mill beside the milking parlor and goes into a feed cart. The cows get a weighted ration based approximately on 1 lb. of grain for each 4 lb. of milk produced.

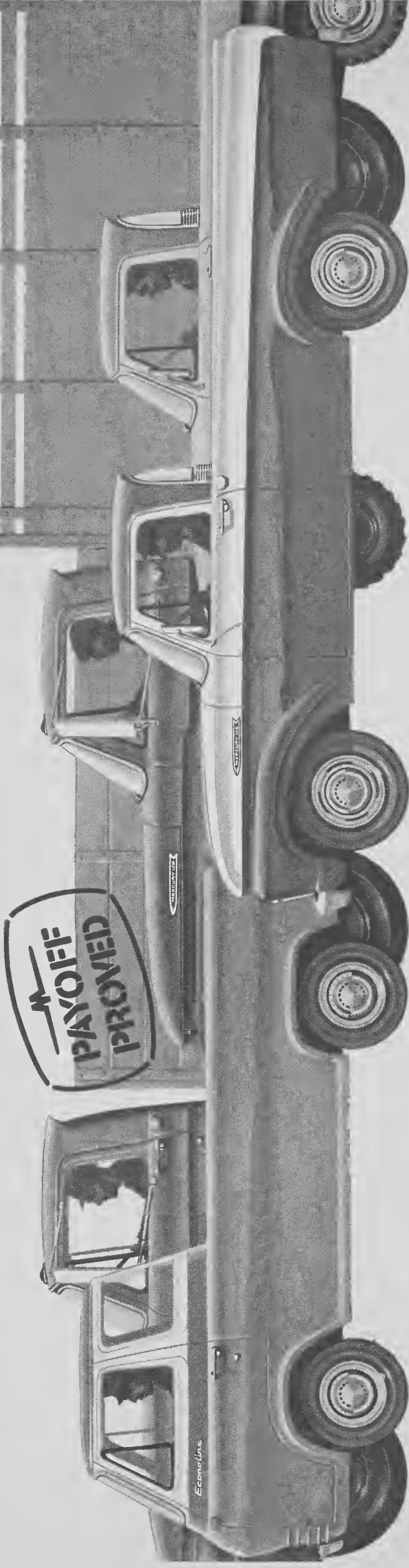
Mastitis is held in check by the California system of testing (see "They Beat Mastitis," August 1960) and through monthly visits by a veterinarian, Dr. Milin of Melfort. He takes milk samples from each quarter of every cow and analyzes them so he can prescribe treatment where necessary.

After a day or two on their mothers' milk to have the benefit of colostrum, calves are moved into individual pens and are fed milk replacer. The replacer ensures a constant level of nutrition at all seasons and releases the milk for sale. The advantages of having the calves in separate pens are that sucking and tail biting are avoided, and also there has been no loss from scours on the farm since 1953. (Please turn to page 21)



*Split-level design of the milking parlor simplifies the daily routine for dairyman Otto Koppnick.*

# New Mercury farm trucks



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# He Beats Out Imports With Home-Grown Turkeys



Hans Jocham examines a good bird almost ready for market.

*This New Canadian found a market ready to pay premium prices for high-quality birds. He grows, processes and sells the year round*

by DON BARON



Mrs. Jocham delivers turkeys to Sudbury and North Bay weekly.

knows I mean it. When I say that Hazel Park Farm turkeys are fresh, he knows they are really fresh, and that the frozen ones have been frozen only once, not thawed and refrozen. This brings me premium prices.

"In fact, I could sell twice as many turkeys if I could grow them," he adds. "The market is here. If my boys stay with me, we can go right on expanding."

In turning out quality turkeys, Jocham has stayed with white birds—mostly crossbreds. The hens are grown to 14 to 16 weeks old to give 7¼- to 8-lb. carcasses, while toms are carried on to 22 to 24 weeks and dress out at about 18 lb.

In keeping his expenses low, Hans has kept his buildings simple and cheap. He has no mechanical feeding equipment. He installs brooders in a partly insulated lean-to in the winter to get the poults started. Every 8 weeks these poults are moved to other pens to make way for new ones.

Jocham's restless mind is turning over the idea of still further expansion. One idea is to establish a breeding flock on his own place. By handling breeders himself and having local farmers raise the meat birds, he could further expand turkey production in his area. He has the plant and a killing license.

Hans has an increasing trade with the chain stores in the big cities of the area. By calling on other local farmers to help, he could provide these stores with more and more Hazel Park Farm turkeys, and win still more customers, while cashing in on the price premiums that go with top quality birds.

*Continued from page 19*

## SILAGE MAKES SENSE

The herd is on ROP and DHIA tests and showed an average production of 12,435 lb. of milk and 431 lb. of butterfat in 1959, compared with a provincial average of 10,478 and 379 for all cows on test. In the breed class average for Saskatchewan, the Peifer herd rated 120 for milk and 110 for butterfat. Their butterfat test for the first 9 months of 1960 averaged 3.82, with a high of 4.24 in April, when the cows were having silage, and a low of 3.32 in June when they went onto pasture.

This level of production has been brought about to a great extent by importing top bulls and some females from Ontario. Strict culling is another major factor. If a heifer can't produce 10,500 to 11,000 lb., in her first lactation, and has had no sickness to account for it, she is watched very closely and is almost certain to be culled.

Without taking anything away from his other practises, Charles Peifer looks upon silage as an essential part of his scheme. "I'm not happy about milk production when the cows are on pasture," he says. "The weather controls their diet while they're out there, but with silage I know exactly what nutritional value they are getting and can adjust the ration accordingly. That's why I often think I would like to have this herd on silage all year round. And maybe I shall."

replace his older processing plant. He sells his birds under his own brand name, Hazel Park Farm, delivering weekly to chain stores and others in the fast-growing cities of Sudbury and North Bay.

Hans plans to get a custom killing license and buy fowl and other poultry from local farmers as a further step in expanding his poultry business. He has, in fact, built a turkey industry in the north, where turkeys were long overlooked. And he sees bright prospects for further growth.

His first move after staking his future on turkeys, was to set out on a crash program to learn more about raising and handling these birds. He subscribed to farm magazines and read them ravenously. He searched out books and bulletins about turkeys. He attended poultry courses given by feed companies and government extension people. He visited the poultry department at the Ontario Agricultural College. And he became convinced that someone who would raise and process and sell top quality turkeys the year round would find a dependable market, and get premium prices.

Jocham remodeled his old cattle barn to handle turkeys, established a killing and eviscerating room on the

farm too, and installed a walk-in freezing room. When he offered his first birds to the chain stores in Sudbury and North Bay, and promised regular weekly delivery of both fresh and frozen turkeys, he found almost a pent-up demand. Now, he has increased his flock by building pole barns out of lumber cut in his own bush. He buys 3,000 poults every 8 weeks so he has birds ready for market the year round. Prospects look so good that one of his boys is now leaving the mines and coming back to the farm to work with the turkeys.

It's another illustration that there are still opportunities in farming for the man who wants to grab them — and these often lie in the least likely places.

HANS says, shaking his calloused hands: "Some say the North isn't a good place to farm. I have found the North is a fine place to grow turkeys. Our climate is cool and dry. We have fewer litter problems. Turkeys stay healthy here. We get good feed conversion — better than in the South — and feed is only slightly more expensive here."

He smiles: "I have a big advantage when it comes to selling the birds, too. When I tell a storekeeper I can guarantee the quality of my birds, he



Crossbred whites nearing market weight. Their inexpensive housing includes an old remodeled dairy barn and a pole barn built with Jocham's own lumber.

[Guide photos]

HANS JOCHAM is a big man with huge hands and arms and a muscular frame. When he talks, his whole body seems to vibrate with emotion. He recalls with a torrent of words the depths of his gloom when he arrived in Canada from his native Germany in 1951, and found how little he could earn from his life-long training as a dairy or cheese factory operator. He recalls too, the frightful obstacle that the language barrier proved to be. But he learned one thing quickly — that men who were not afraid of physical labor could make big wages in the mine shafts of northern Ontario. He needed money to bring his wife and three children to Canada. So he went to Sudbury.

By 1954, with his family by his side, Hans had saved enough money to buy a 100-acre farm at St. Charles, in one of the sweeping valleys between Sudbury and North Bay. He stayed in the mines to earn more money to equip his farm. But 2 years later, he made another decision.

"This working and farming was a fool's game," he recalls. "Whatever I made in the mine, I spent on the road. I saw that no man could do more than one job and do it well. I quit the mine."

Jocham had dairy cows on his farm, and he turned to his old profession, dairying, and set up a cheese factory there. He would probably be making fancy cheeses today—Camembert and others—but fate stepped in. A fire destroyed his buildings.

Faced with the need to start over once again, he looked at other possibilities. He had decided that no man could make a living with a few pigs and cows and sheep and hens on one farm—mixed farming was a thing of the past. He had tried raising a few turkeys and liked these birds. He decided to specialize in turkeys.

WITH that one decision, Hans Jocham set out on a pioneer path. For in the interval, he has developed buildings and a processing plant to handle 30,000 turkeys a year. He has recently built a new killing and eviscerating plant, as well as a 20' by 20' freezing room, equipped with two forced air freezers, to

# IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Condensed 86th Annual Statement

October 31, 1960

## ASSETS

Cash resources .....	\$ 174,923,279
Securities and coll loans .....	297,752,814
Total quick assets .....	\$ 472,676,093
Loans .....	488,743,479
N.H.A. mortgages .....	57,330,501
Bank premises .....	13,974,119
Letters of credit and other assets .....	24,981,559
	<u>\$1,057,705,751</u>

## LIABILITIES

Deposits .....	\$ 970,701,599
Letters of credit and other liabilities .....	30,224,523
Total liabilities to the public .....	\$1,000,926,122
Capital, rest and undivided profits .....	56,779,629
	<u>\$1,057,705,751</u>

## STATEMENT OF EARNINGS

Profits after making transfers to inner reserves and after income taxes \$5,200,000 .....	\$ 4,134,135
Dividends .....	2,686,822
	<u>\$ 1,447,313</u>
Undivided profits brought forward .....	1,572,316
	<u>\$ 3,019,629</u>
Transfer to rest account .....	2,000,000
Balance of undivided profits .....	<u>\$ 1,019,629</u>

## STATEMENT OF REST

Balance October 31, 1959 .....	\$ 40,220,507
Transfer from undivided profits .....	2,000,000
Premium on capitol stock subscriptions .....	99,493
Balance October 31, 1960 .....	<u>\$ 42,320,000</u>

J. S. PROCTOR,  
President

H. W. THOMSON,  
General Manager

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# Through Field and Wood

No. 27

by CLARENCE TILLENIUS



THE western prairies are immense. From southern Manitoba the great plain undulates westward, broken here and there by coulee and creek or varied by wooded parkland. Through Saskatchewan and into Alberta the prairie stretches, a thousand miles of plain ending only where the blue smudge on the horizon marks the foothills of the Rockies.

Of all the animals formerly inhabiting this region, the best known was probably the buffalo. Not nearly so well known is another animal that shared the range with him, an animal whose numbers once rivaled and perhaps even surpassed those of his mighty neighbor. This curious animal, almost extinct a few years ago and to many people unfamiliar today, is the pronghorn antelope. Swiftest in flight of all the 4-footed plains dwellers, pronghorns are alert and elusive and hard to study. Yet they have always seemed to me creatures both beautiful and bizarre. The oddly patterned coat of tawny orange and white, the startling coloration of the buck's head—black and white, chestnut, orange and gray—make a vivid and unforgettable impression.

The region lying south and west of Swift Current to Wildhorse and Brooks and on to Medicine Hat is all pronghorn country. To be out on the plains at sunrise, when the pearly sky is flushed with rose and long fingers of light creep over the plain to light up the distant buttes, is an experience one cannot describe in words: it can only be felt. In this setting the antelope bands blend so with the landscape that they are not easy to find.

As the sun rises, a white flash on the horizon is followed by two or three flashes nearby. Looking intently, you suddenly make out several white and

tan animals almost invisible against the sun-bleached plain. The flashes are antelope signals, made in an interesting way. On the pronghorn's rump are two large patches of white hair. When alarmed, special muscles under these patches cause them to expand to a large white rosette. The sun glinting on this makes a white flash that can be seen when so far away that the pronghorn himself is invisible.

Antelope are not the leaping type and choose usually to go under an obstacle rather than over it. It is interesting to see a band of 50 or more pronghorns running like the wind straight at a barbed wire fence. The does in the lead as they come to the wire, drop their heads with a dipping motion like swallows and with a strong heave of the hind legs shoot under the fence and away without a break. One after the other the rest follow, flowing under the fence so smoothly the action is hard to follow. Only the largest bucks with massive horns will sometimes drop out of file and run along the fence looking for a small gully or dip where their horns will not snag the wire.

FAWNS when new born are apparently without scent, and match so exactly the ground on which they lie that they are almost impossible to spot. When their mothers leave, they lie absolutely motionless and you may stumble over one before seeing it. In a few days though, they can outrun a man, and in a couple of weeks outdistance any but another antelope.

The sneezing alarm bark of a buck is often your first warning that antelope are in the neighborhood, usually followed by sight of the band racing off across the flats. But once in a while fortune smiles and you see them off guard and close at hand. I once crouched concealed by a coulee bank while an antelope band fed unsuspecting all around me. The gray-green sage brush glittered like frost, the tan and white bodies shone orange and lilac in the low westering sun, the bucks' black horns gleamed like ebony. Fully 20 minutes passed before they fed past and downwind of me, when they shot away in panic. But those 20 minutes had been a rare and memorable experience.



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North Country Cheviot ewe with lambs on Campbell's farm. Rams are selected by Assiniboine North Country Sheep Association members for the new program.

## North Country Cheviot Foundation for Breeding

"SHEEP are much less work than other livestock, but they need proper management, and you must be prepared to stop doing other things and attend to them. You can't put off treating worms or changing pasture and get away with it. But they're not a quarter of the work of the other stuff."

After these remarks, there's little need to mention that Archie Campbell of Virden, Man., is a sheep enthusiast. He inherited this feeling from his father, but he also believes that liking sheep is not enough. They must be improved if they are to amount to anything in Canadian agriculture.

Archie joined a recently formed group known as the Assiniboine North Country Sheep Association. Their aim is to build up a nucleus of top quality North Country Cheviots, and encourage sheep farming on the waste lands along the Assiniboine River. As Archie points out, North Country Cheviot rams can't be imported from Britain, owing to the scrapie ban, so Canadian farmers must make improvements from those they have already.

The Association's members will judge a ram by its progeny and make use of the best breeders. They will keep records on all ewes and select the top ones, take rams from the proven ewes and select the rams that father good lambs.

Archie Campbell likes the Cheviots. His latest lamb crop was 160 per cent despite the early snowfall in October last year, which hit them right at breeding time. The lambs are so hardy that they are soon able to take care of themselves. They are not big, in fact Archie's averaged 10 lb. at birth, but they weighed out last year just as heavy as the grade sheep, with market weights of 85 to 90 lb. at 4 months. He finds the ewes are good milkers.

Part of the idea of improving the North Country Cheviot is to produce

a good half-bred ewe from range ewes for further crossing with a Down breed, along the lines of the British system. Archie bred 20 Cheviot ewes straight last fall, but has also been crossbreeding his Cheviot ram on grade Suffolk ewes. The cross-bred crop has been 160 per cent, or better, with good growthy lambs.

ARCHIE started his North Country Cheviot flock with 10 ewes in 1957, and by last year had 20 to breed. In the next breeding season he should have about 30 ewes. He waits until a ewe is a shearling before he breeds her, and also culls when necessary, so the build-up is slow, but he believes it is the best way. He hopes to have a two-ram flock, which would mean 75 to 80 ewes. This would not include the grade Suffolks he has been breeding to his Cheviot ram.

With up to 200 sheep in his present band, he has not had any difficulty in keeping them fenced. He has two pastures, but could use a third, so he



Archie Campbell of Virden, Man., displays his North Country Cheviot ram.

would have it for extra grazing in a dry year or for hay in a wet year. His forage crops have been alfalfa, brome and meadow fescue, but he added a little Russian wild rye and crested wheat this season to get better spring and fall growth.

The ewes are penned in winter and can go into an open shed, but they stay outside mostly. They get brome and alfalfa hay, and then he starts them on a little grain 6 weeks before lambing, increasing it until they are up to 1 lb. per day at lambing. The grain continues for a few days after that, but they don't bother with it very much and are content to have some short grass, "while cattle are crowding around the grain" before pasture growth starts. The lambs, however, have creep-fed grain available all the time.

Another of the reasons why Archie Campbell likes sheep is that they make good use of straw in winter. "They pick through the straw to beat the band and save some of your good hay," he says. As we mentioned before, Archie is a sheep enthusiast. —R.C.



North Country ewe and lambs with Assiniboine River in the background.

## Cattle Weakened by Lice

DON'T overlook lice on cattle, warns J. A. Shemanchuk of the Lethbridge Research Station. A heavy louse population will reduce red blood cell count by 50 per cent, usually in winter—the worst time of the year—when the animal has to resist weather as well as infection.

Studies were made with mature cows and steers, and all heavily infested animals showed cyclical symptoms of anemia. They were generally unthrifty, lacked vigor and showed extreme paleness of eyelids, muzzle and udder. The anemic animals become so weak that attempts to move them even 100 to 300 yards resulted in exhaustion or death.

When the lice were removed from the badly infested animals, they showed steady improvement and in 35 to 50 days had regained normal health. So the anemia may be attributed directly to the lice, which evidently removed more blood than the animals could replace naturally. Rate of gain comparisons showed a louse-free group gaining 0.4 lb. per animal per day more than the infested group.

Six severely infested cows aborted in mid-winter at the peak of the louse

infestation. All the cows were tested for Bang's disease and found negative. Four of the animals were examined independently by three veterinarians, who agreed that the anemic condition was probably responsible for the abortions.

An effective control for lice is 0.5 per cent malathion spray at 2 gallons per mature animal at 400 lb. pressure per square inch. The animal must be wet thoroughly and spraying should be done before the cold weather sets in. Control lasts for 120 to 135 days, which is usually enough to carry through the winter.

## A Look At Feeding Contracts

YOU can have a beef feeding operation without buying cattle outright—if you have feed and facilities. Here's what P. A. Wright of the Ontario Agricultural College says about it:

The two beef feeding contracts popular in Ontario are the "gain-in-weight" and the "fee-per-head-per-day." Both offer less risk to the feeder than the guaranteed margin, the sharing, or the incentive contract.

The gain-in-weight contract pays the feeder on the basis of gain put on cattle at an agreed price or so many dollars per hundred. This charge for each pound of difference has been around 16¢ to 22¢ recently. Calves are fed usually around the lower figure and big cattle toward the 22¢ charge. This arrangement has been popular among farmers who feed pasture, green chop or silage.

The disadvantage of gain-in-weight is that it's impossible to pick in advance those animals that are poor doers due to nervousness, diseases, parasites, etc. Usually the owner stands the death loss for a month, then it is split 50-50 on the in-weight that is figured beforehand. Another snag is that length of feeding period is seldom stipulated in contracts, and this can affect the cost of gains. There may be difficulty also in fixing the amount of fill or shrinkage when weighing animals in and out of the feedlot.

Under the fee-per-head-per-day contract, the feeder merely sells feed and provides yardage and labor service for a flat fee. He doesn't assume any risk, nor does he usually guarantee gains and a limit on the cost of gain. But he does try to get fast, economical gains for the owner.

Yardage charges in Ontario run about 5¢ per head per day. In many instances, feed is charged at cost plus 12¢ to 20¢ per hundredweight. The owner delivers the cattle to the feedlot and removes them when they're finished. He decides the length of feeding. He pays all veterinary services normally, and the costs are included in the monthly or twice-monthly statement sent in by the feeder. The owner assumes all death losses and other risks. He also pays bills on a monthly basis.

The feeder usually picks the ration, since he probably has the most knowledge of the ration needed for best results. He also retains the manure.

Any contracts are good, says Wright, if they don't take advantage of either party and are mutually agreed upon.

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### For Each Member of the Family . . .

The Country Guide's editorial staff provides inspiring and practical suggestions to help you succeed as well as for better living.

## MEN PAST 40

Afflicted With Bladder Trouble, Pains in Back, Hips, Legs, Nervousness, Tiredness.

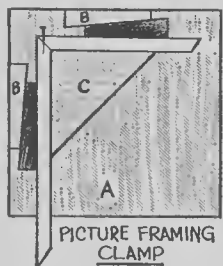
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### Picture Framing

If you lack a picture framing clamp, the wooden jig shown in the sketch will hold the corners while you are nailing them. The base of the jig (A) is  $\frac{1}{4}$ " plywood, 16" square. The outer holding strip (B) is  $\frac{3}{4}$ " by  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ", and 6" long, and should be triangular in shape to hold tightening wedges. The inner holding strip (C) is a triangular piece of  $\frac{3}{4}$ " plywood, 7" long on each holding side. This piece must be square because the molding will rest against it. The wedges are shown in black. Miter the corners of the molding to the length required, then insert one corner in the jig, as shown; wedge it and nail it. Release the wedges and do the remaining corners in the same way.—V. G., Sask.

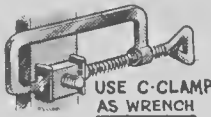


### Cutting Glass

Put a little rubber cement on the underside of a steel square, ruler or other straight edge when cutting glass. The cement prevents slipping and spoiling the glass during cutting, and it comes off readily by rubbing with the fingertips.—H.J., Pa.

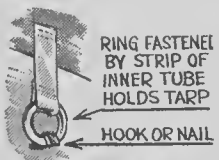
### Clamp as Wrench

When a nut is hemmed in too closely to work on it with a wrench, slip a carpenter's C-clamp over it, and tighten or loosen it as desired. The clamp is placed over the nut and tightened firmly. The square, box-like shape of the clamp acts as a handle with good leverage.—C.H., B.C.



### Securing a Tarp

"Away with ropes," is my motto now. I use rubber strips from an inner tube, each 1 in. wide, sewn to the tarp. They can be spaced as needed. A ring is sewn onto the free end of each rubber strip to hook it onto the truck box. In this way, a steady tension is always there, even when the load shakes down. For the truck box, a series of hooks or nails driven halfway down is all that is needed to hold the rings of the rubber strips.—J.J.A.E., Alta.



### New Paint Brush

Apply colorless nail polish to the base of a new paint brush. This prevents bristles from shedding into the paint and seals them in. The brush will wear much longer.—Mrs. K.N., Ont.

### Flashlight Holder

A large, discarded strap hinge makes an excellent device for holding your flashlight at an angle while working in your workshop or barn. Tighten the hinge by hammering on the pin loops, so that when the flashlight is secured by rubber bands to one of the leaves, it will stay in the required position. If you're using it around the barn, hang the hinge-holder on a nail in the wall. If you are on the road and have to change a tire, you can set it on the ground.—H.E.F., Tex.

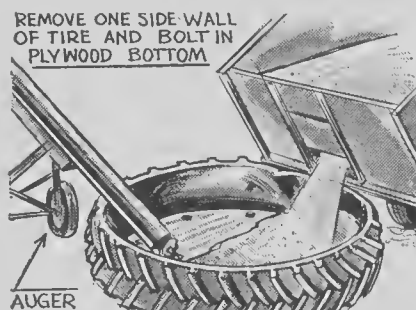
STRAP HINGE USED TO HOLD FLASHLIGHT



### Loose Screws

When screws in wood become loose, drop in a piece of wire solder and drive the screw in tight.—H.M., Pa.

### Augering Pit



REMOVE ONE SIDE WALL OF TIRE AND BOLT IN PLYWOOD BOTTOM  
AUGER  
OLD TRACTOR TIRE MAKES RUGGED GRAIN AUGERING PIT

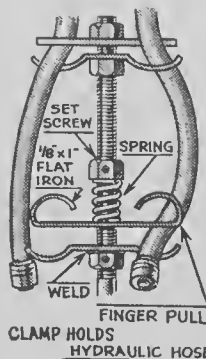
I've had a lot of trouble making hoppers for unloading grain when I use lumber and tin. We have a dump box on the truck, which would last only three or four dumps before smashing to the ground. To solve the problem, I took a big tractor tire and cut one edge off it where the wire is. I attached a piece of veneer to the other side with carriage bolts. This made a neat augering pit. Now, we can lift the truck as high as we want. The tire gives, and although it moves, the small amount of grain inside will stay within the tire.—E.T., Alta.

### Wall Rack

Take the head of an old fork, and hammer the tines into the wall of the barn. It makes a good rack for storing brooms, forks or shovels off the floor.—H.W., Man.

### Protects Hydraulic Hoses

This gadget is designed to keep the free ends of hydraulic hoses from damage when the machine, such as a cultivator, is not in use. A few scrap parts are all you need. Bend iron as shown, drill two nuts to fit the hydraulic hose standard for set-screws, and weld one to the bottom bracket. A compression spring finishes the job. To use, simply lift up on the finger-pulls, slip end of hose in and release.—W.E.L., Sask.



## Proper Ratio Of Grain to Milk

F AIR shares are a poor guide to dairy cattle feeding. Dr. Bruce Stone of the Ontario Department of Agriculture gives the example of a cow that has been fresh only a short time. She is milking 60 lb. per day and needs 14 to 16 lb. of grain mix to hold this production. But she is fed only 10 lb. and her production drops to 40 lb. per day.

Then there's the cow that produces only 25 lb. of milk but has 10 lb. of grain too. If her grain feeding is cut in half and the saving of 5 lb. is added to the first cow's ration, milk production will rise without using more grain. The inferior cow will likely still hold her production and gain in condition with the roughage she will eat.

Every cow does not need the same amount of grain. Dr. Stone says that if they all have the same quantity, the heavy milker will often milk well for a short time and then start to lose flesh. Her production will drop to the level that her feeding will support. On the other hand, the low producer gets more feed than she needs to produce milk, so she puts on weight. She needs a little more weight to prepare for her next freshening, but there's a limit. Another point is that the low producer will eat less hay and silage if she has extra grain. Her feeding costs will go up needlessly. At the same time, heavy milkers will not be able to eat enough forage to hold up production.

Dr. Stone suggests some simple rules to help you figure the individual feeding needs of your cows. If forages are of high quality, cows can produce as much as 20 lb. a day on them alone. To get additional milk, they need concentrates such as grains or mill feeds.

The answer is to feed a definite ratio of grain mix to milk produced. If you have only fair quality roughage, feed 1 lb. of grain to each  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 lb. of milk. Higher testing breeds such as Guernseys and Jerseys need about 1 lb. of grain for each 3 to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lb. of milk.

Less grain is needed with good quality roughages. For hay and silage of exceptional quality, feed about 1 lb. of grain for each 4 to 5 lb. of milk for Holsteins, and raise the ration for other breeds proportionately.

If a cow is near to drying-off and is thin, she should have more feed, and if she is putting on too much fat she needs less grain. Growing heifers should be fed enough to keep them thrifty and growing.

Good feeding still calls for cow sense and judgment, says Dr. Stone. But these rules come closer to meeting their individual needs, rather than giving the same amount of feed to each.

## DAIRYING

## Watch Out For Vibriosis

**V**IBRIOSIS is one of the main causes of infertility and also causes abortion in dairy cows, according to Dr. Howard Neely of the Ontario Veterinary College. This is what he has to say about the disease:

**Symptoms:** When vibriosis is introduced into the herd, the farmer will first notice a lot of cows becoming difficult breeders. As the disease progresses through the herd, only the young cattle become difficult breeders; older ones are immune. The disease is spread by the bull, but the bull shows no obvious symptoms. Many of the cows with vibriosis that he covers will conceive and later abort. But often, the farmer will suspect only that they have delayed heat period and must be rebred.

**Control:** Artificial insemination seems to be the best answer, says Dr. Neely. There's never been a herd infected with vibriosis that was involved 100 per cent in A.I. Alternatively, a farmer should buy a bull subject to a health examination. If the herd bull has the disease, switch to A.I. for 6 months and then back to the bull again.

Veterinarians have drugs that will clean up the disease. V

## Bulk Milk Will Pay If . . .

**B**ULK handling means fresher, longer-keeping milk for the home. The Dairy Branch of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture points out that bulk milk is refrigerated constantly from the time it leaves the cow until it is pasteurized.

Milk in the farm bulk tank is kept at 35°F. The insulated tank trucks permit only a slight rise of about 5°. Immediately after pasteurizing, the milk is cooled again. Bacteria have little chance of multiplying at these low temperatures.

The milk tank truck and the farm bulk tank are symbols of progress and are viewed favorably by the Dairy Branch. However, they point out that it takes about 25 high-producing cows to make an average 300-gallon farm tank pay for itself. Weigh the advantages of higher efficiency and the expectation of lower haulage costs against the added investment of bulk handling. V

## Feeding Late-Cut Hay

**I**F you've used up most of your early-cut hay, and you have to start feeding lower quality, late-cut hay, step up the grain ration. Dr. Bruce Stone of the Ontario Agricultural College says cows will give more milk when grain is increased. It takes about 9 lb. of 16 per cent dairy ration with July 15 hay to equal June 15 hay, when cows have all the hay they will eat in both cases. Cattle eat late-cut hay more slowly and it has less energy value.

Dr. Stone recommends 2 to 4 lb. of extra grain with poor quality hay, and 1 to 2 lb. with average hay. V

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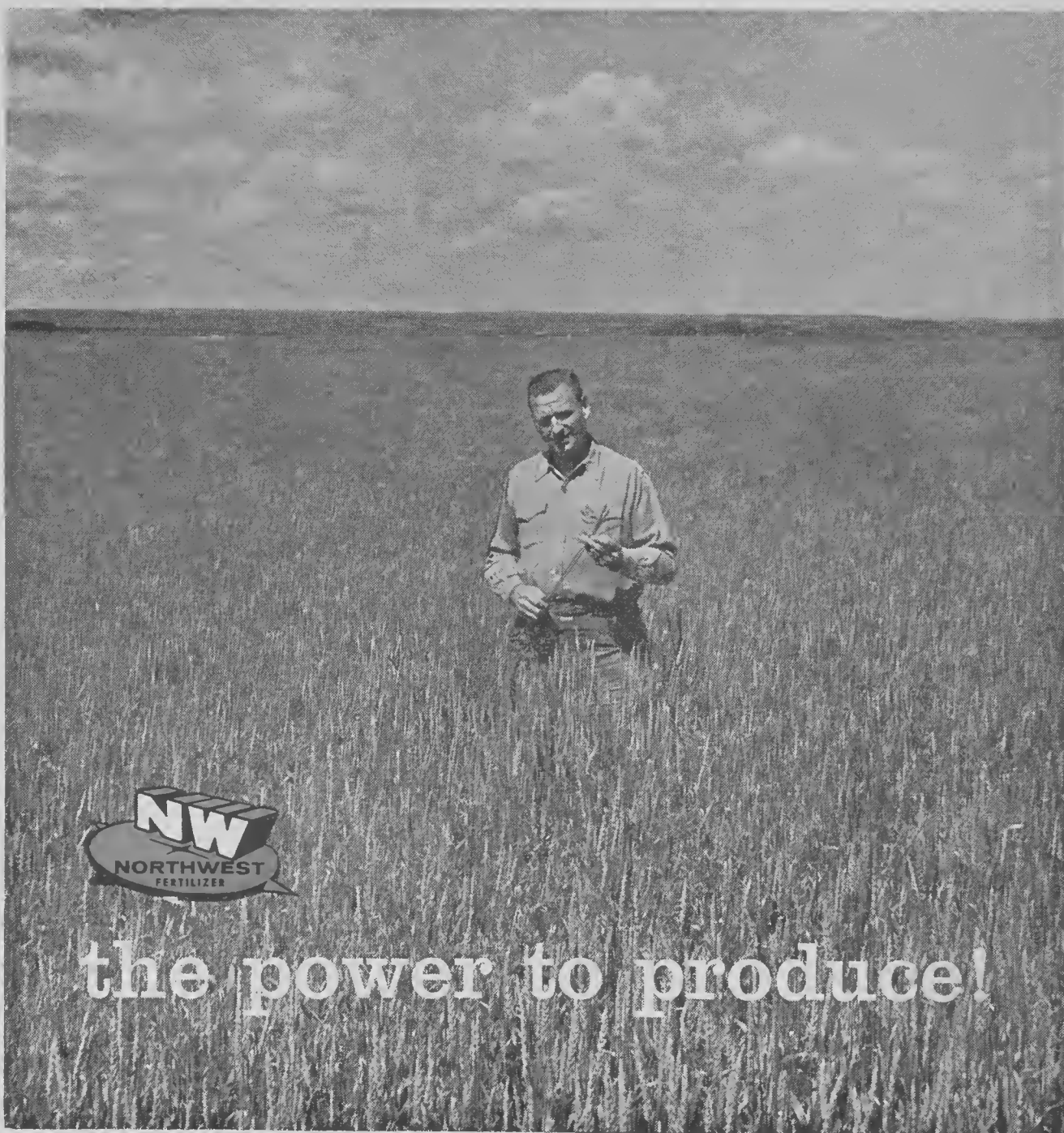
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## No Daydream! It's Here! \$500 per Day Potato Harvester

*Edward McCardle, for one, intends to buy it*



P.E.I. farmer Bert Hamill operated the giant potato harvester, and he dug 10 acres in a day and dumped them in a bin. The cost of the job was \$500.

**B**IGGEST farm machine on little Prince Edward Island may well be a new potato harvester. It's a behemoth brought in from Minnesota, and it was used on hundreds of acres of the crop last fall. Kinkora farmer Bert Hamill, who handled the machine for equipment dealer W. P. McIsaac, had district growers coming from miles around to see it churn up and down rows.

Bert astonished them by digging 10 acres per day with it, and left them aghast with word that the costs on a custom basis would be about \$500 per day. Hamill drove it himself, and the only help he needed was from a boy to pick off rocks or bits of dirt that came up the table.

On the Edward McCardle farm, the machine growled through part of his 100-acre crop, and McCardle decided right then to mechanize and go to bulk handling. He would boost his potato crop to 150 acres to justify the added expenses.

"I lost 18 acres of potatoes with frost last year," he says. "That alone would have paid for the machine. Handling in bulk, as this harvester does, instead of bags, has got to come. You can't get people to pick potatoes today. Help gets scarcer every year."

Once the crowds of curious observers—mostly local potato growers—were assured of the capacity of the huge machine, they headed for the bins to look for bruises on the tubers. P.E.I. potatoes are grown under inspection because much of the crop sells as seed. That means the crop must go into the bins in perfect condition. Bruised potatoes would be useless. The potatoes in the bin seemed to pass inspection.

By this time, the new harvester didn't look as ridiculous as at first



McCardle is turning to bulk handling, growing more potatoes to pay the cost.

glance. As McCardle pointed out, a gang of 5 or 6 men with a digger can lift about 3 acres a day, and leaves them bagged in the field, using traditional harvesting methods. Then the men must turn in after supper to haul the spuds to the bin. According to him, by the time you figure the harder work of traditional harvesting, and the cost of feeding that gang of men, and paying them, you can't harvest the crop for less than \$40 or \$50 per acre anyway.

This big machine does the job faster and better.

McCardle adds, "A lot of people can't handle potatoes in bulk today but I'll predict that in 5 years, 25 per cent of the Island's potatoes will be handled in bulk and in 10 years, this will jump to 75 per cent."

Equipment dealer McIsaac, who brought in this big machine, adds:

"Potatoes are the cash crop here. We've got to mechanize and that means we've got to turn to big harvesters that handle potatoes in bulk."

Hamill is using self-unloading trucks to take potatoes from the harvester and move them into the bin. But he points out that growers could purchase bulk boxes and use farm wagons in their shift to bulk.

The harvester itself costs about \$11,000, and it requires a big diesel tractor as a power unit. The tractor is dismantled and the wheels are put under the harvester. The power unit is mounted onto the frame.—D.R.B. ✓

### Did Corn Mature Soon Enough?

**B**EFORE you buy next year's seed, take a look at this year's corn silage and see how your hybrids made out. Dr. Stan Young of the Ontario Agricultural College points out that 70 per cent of the feed value in a mature plant is in the ear, so it pays to make sure that your hybrid has matured by silo-filling time. If not, you might need to choose another variety.

One test of maturity is to break the ear in half. Look at the kernels on the tip half, which lets you see the smooth side of the kernel opposite the germ. The part of the cob farthest from the kernel fills with starch. If the corn is not mature, the part of the kernel nearest the cob will show a lighter, milky starch. ✓

### Poison In Flax Plants

**B**E careful if you have any frozen flax. L. M. Bezeau of the Lethbridge Research Station, Alta., explains that when the flax plant cells are broken by wilting, bruising or freezing, the enzymes in the plant are able to act on other material to produce prussic acid. Young plants produce more prussic acid than older ones, and well-cured flax hay produces very little or none of the poison. Flax grown on poor soil contains less than that grown on good soil. Nitrate fertilizer will markedly increase the percentage of prussic acid in a plant.

Mr. Bezeau considers it doubtful that horses or swine are ever affected by prussic acid poisoning, but cattle and sheep are very susceptible to it. They can die in a few minutes after eating only a small amount of the dangerous forage. However, in most cases, it takes about 10 or 15 minutes to show the symptoms, which are drowsiness, twitching of the muscles, staggering and labored breathing.

Starch and sugar check the rate of formation of the prussic acid. If a poisoned animal is discovered in time, a drench of molasses or sugar diluted with water may help, but a veterinarian should be called for additional treatment.

Flax hay tests can be arranged through district agriculturists or agricultural representatives. If it is found that flax hay contains only sub-lethal quantities of prussic acid, chances of poisoning are diminished by giving cattle or sheep a feed of grain before they are allowed to eat the flax. ✓

### Emergency Forage Crop

**W**HEN pasture and hay crops looked sparse at the Ontario Government's demonstration farm at Sault Ste. Marie last summer, manager Charlie Tanner decided he needed some emergency forage crop for the silo. He took a 24-acre field that had been manured and fertilized with 100 lb. per acre of 4-24-12, that spring, and seeded it June 21 to 1 bu. peas and 1¼ bu. oats.

Two months after seeding, Tanner put the forage harvester into the lush-growing crop. When the 16' by 30' tower silo was full, he was only half way through the field. Tanner scratched his head and wondered what to do with the other 12 acres.

This agriculturist who grew up in Quebec, and graduated from Macdonald College, says: "It's funny in this



Charles Tanner was amazed by lush growth of peas and oats in 2 months.

northern country. In the spring, it looks like you're going to be short of hay and pasture. Then the first thing you know, you can't get rid of all that has grown."

He planned to expand the 60-cow Hereford herd on the 300-acre farm to a total of 80 cows. After watching the growth of this forage crop, he wonders if he won't be able to carry the expansion still further.—D.R.B. ✓

### A Coat for Fertilizer?

**I**T may sound crazy, but farmers could be using fertilizer in plastic capsules some day. Researchers at the University of Wisconsin say the idea would be to spread the effects of fertilizer over a longer time. The first crop on the field uses only 10 to 20 per cent of the phosphorus and 40 to 70 per cent of the nitrogen and potassium put on as fertilizer. Some of the remainder is available to succeeding crops, but much of it is lost through leaching, the action of soil bacteria or by combining with other minerals.

To try and persuade fertilizer to release its nutrients slowly, the Wisconsin team coated it with wax and polyethylene. The yields were no better than with ordinary fertilizer, but the wax coating did result in better recovery of applied nitrogen by a corn crop, and the plastic-coated fertilizer gave a much more uniform growth of grass throughout the season.

But don't ask for a bag of plastic-coated fertilizer yet. There's no such thing at present. ✓



Setting up the sprinkler irrigation in an onion field on the Covert farm.

## New Enterprise For the Okanagan

**G**EORGE COVERT, who grows about 3,000 acres of tomatoes in California and Mexico, used to wonder why he was able to sell so much in B.C., even in the summer time. If growers in such places as the Okanagan Valley could produce fine apricots, peaches and cantaloupes, they should also be able to grow fine tomatoes, he reasoned.

"I could never understand why they bought tomatoes from me all summer," he said, "so I decided to come up and have a look for myself. If the local market could be supplied from here, I figured I was wasting time hauling tomatoes all the way from California."

As a result of his "look" at the Okanagan, Covert bought about 400 acres of pine-covered bench land, just north of the town of Oliver—a dry, silty flat some 300 feet above the Okanagan River which used to form part of a cattle ranch. Last year, he had the land cleared and a permanent irrigation system installed. The water is pumped from the river via a 12-inch main line and distributed all over the area by wrapped underground pipes.

Asked why he used pipes and sprinklers instead of open ditches and furrows, George explained that the light, erodible soil on this bench gave him no choice. He would prefer to use furrows.

"Furrow irrigation is far superior to

sprinklers for tomato growing," he said. "Sprinklers are like rain, which causes tomatoes to split. It also takes about four times the labor to operate sprinklers."

Planting at the new farm began in the first week of April when about 115 acres of onions were sown. This was followed by 125 acres of tomatoes on May 1, and 40 acres of young cherry and peach trees.

"As far as I'm concerned, this is only an experiment," said Covert. "For all I know, it might not be practical for me to grow tomatoes here on a commercial scale. If it doesn't work out, I can always put in fruit trees."

This "experiment" employs about eight people as permanent staff (they

live on the premises), and 40 to 50 more for temporary harvest work.

**B**Y midsummer, it was evident that the tomato crop was maturing too slowly. This was confirmed at season's end by very disappointing yields. However, the poor showing is thought to be the result of using varieties unsuited to the Okanagan Valley—something which could be easily corrected in another year. On the other hand, the Spanish sweet onion crop turned out very well, with a per acre average yield of between 16 and 17 tons.

What effect will the Covert enterprise have on other Okanagan growers? Most officials feel the local market can absorb about all the tomatoes that can be produced.

Why haven't enough tomatoes been grown in this area to supply local needs?

"One reason tomato growing has been in a slump here is that a lot of the older growers have retired and the young people don't seem inclined to follow their parents into it," a research station official told The Country Guide. "For one thing, they feel there's more prestige to growing fruit. This is unfortunate because the proc-



George Covert reckoned that in B.C. they could grow some more tomatoes.

essing industry in this valley can use just about all the tomatoes it can get. The crop does quite well here if the right varieties are used."

The Summerland Station has developed several new varieties which thrive under Okanagan conditions. One of the latest is a special variety developed to combat the disease, verticillium wilt.—C.V.F.



First tomato crop ripened slowly. The right varieties could change this.

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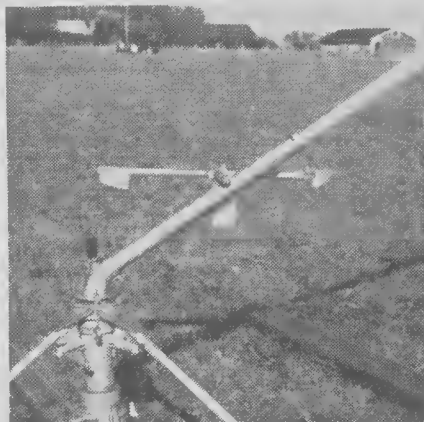
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## Pressure Gun For Irrigation

ON the Harvey Dykstra farm, south of Lethbridge, Alta., irrigation sprinklers have been replaced by a "Volume Gun" which revolves slowly and shoots a great stream of water. It has a volume of 550 gals. a minute, and puts on an acre-inch of water per hour. About 3.9 acres are irrigated per 4-hour setting, or approximately 10 acres in a day.

"We used to do about 3 acres per



"Volume Gun" replaces sprinklers.



[Guide photos

This revolving gun shoots 550 gallons per minute, or an acre-inch per hour.

day using 34 sprinklers," Mr. Dykstra says. "Now we triple that with a lot less work and less water."

The Dykstra farm is bounded by irrigation canals, but is not in an irrigation district. Formerly dry land farmers, the Dykstras decided they'd better use some of the water passing by them, so they arranged to irrigate 100 acres of alfalfa. Charges are based on the amount of water actually used, so any device which will do the job with less water is an asset to them.

Although the gun sends up a solid stream, the water falls as rain without any damage to the soil or the alfalfa. The Dykstras haven't used it on any intertilled crops where the soil is exposed, so are unable to say how it would work under those conditions.—C.V.F. V

## Junior Mechanic



Young Tim Rusaw knocked off work for a moment to pose for this photo taken by Fred Finlay of Birtle, Man.



## Proper Drainage For Your Feedlot

PROVIDE drainage away from the barn, feeding and watering areas if you are laying out a new feedlot, advises Arthur Schulz of the North Dakota Agricultural College. When you are having fence-line bunks, it's usually best to have the drainage across the lot instead of to the front or rear.

When there's little or no slope to provide drainage, Schulz recommends 18" to 24" of fill for the barn, feeding and watering areas before starting construction of permanent equipment. The remaining area should be drained to a ditch outside the lot. The excavation made for the fill may provide the drainage ditch.

The cost of a completely concreted feedlot runs fairly high. But if you have heavy soil, no natural drainage, or you can't build drainage, the only answer is probably to build a concreted feedlot above the level of the yard. Allow about 50 to 70 square feet of concrete per animal. V

## It Can Happen to You

Garages, storage sheds, and workshops easily become littered with combustible material when a man's busy. There may be oil drippings on the floor too. Take a few minutes to remove the causes of fires. V

## Cutting Common Rafters

by V. GILL

MANY farmers like to do their own carpenter work in building various farm structures. Usually, there's no difficulty in constructing concrete foundations, erecting walls, and even fitting windows and doors. But the roof seems to be quite a problem when it comes to cutting common gable rafters to correct lengths and bevels.

There are several pitches for roofs, but the most common for farm buildings are 1/4-pitch, with 6" to the foot run; 1/3-pitch, 8" to the foot; and 1/2-pitch, 12" to the foot. Fig. 1 shows the 3 pitches with what are termed the run and rise of a gable roof.

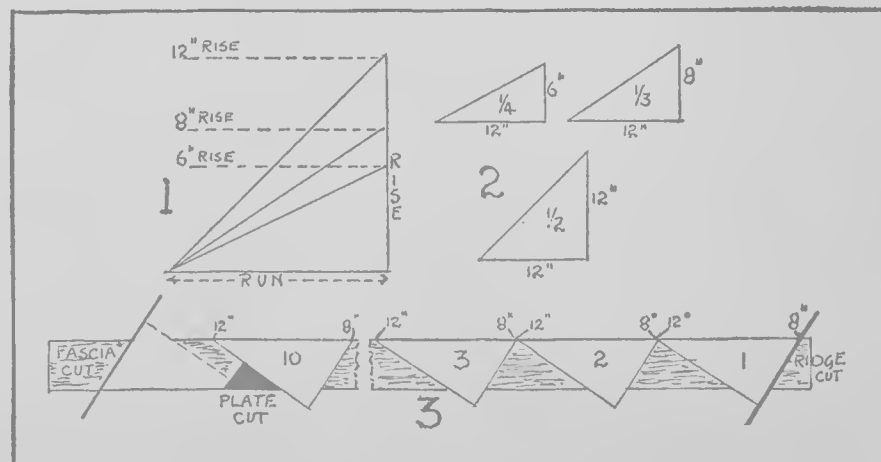
Professional carpenters use a framing square to obtain the lengths and bevels of rafters instantly. But those

with a limited knowledge of roofing will find a simple way to obtain lengths and bevels as follows:

First, make a pitchboard (Fig. 2.) for whichever rise you require, using 1/4" plywood cut to the appropriate measurements as shown in the sketch.

Let us assume that a farmer is building a 6-bin granary to be 20' wide and with a 1/2-pitch roof. A straight 2" x 4" rafter is laid flat-side down on the sawhorses. Then, starting at the ridge end, the angle points are marked with the 1/2-pitchboard (12" x 8") as many times as needed to cover half the building width—in this case it is 10 times (Fig. 3). If a ridge board is used, deduct half its thickness from the ridge cut. The cut rafter will be a pattern for the remaining rafters.

Remember that the marks must be made exactly on the points indicated in Fig. 3, using a sharp pencil. Store the pitchboards for future use on similar roofs. V



# POULTRY

## Broilers Test Pellets vs. Mash

PELLETS were superior to mash in a broiler feeding experiment. Chicks were hatched in Ottawa and shipped to stations at Charlotte-town, P.E.I.; L'Assomption, Que.; and Lethbridge, Alta., for co-operative testing.

J. H. Downs of the Lethbridge Re-search Station reports that he had 3,072 birds divided into 4 pens of cockerels, 4 of pullets, and 4 of mixed cockerels and pullets. Two pens of each were on pellets and 2 on mash, but the 22 per cent protein ration was identical in each case.

All stations reported a gain differ-ence in favor of pellets of 6.7 per cent at 6 weeks, 8.7 at 9 weeks, 8.8 at 10 weeks, and 9.6 at 11 weeks in the case of the males. The weight difference for females rose to 7.1 per cent at 10 weeks, but had narrowed to 5.3 at 11 weeks. It was also found that up to 11 weeks there was appar-ently no disadvantages in having the sexes reared together.

Other points: A greater number of pellet-fed birds had incomplete back feathering. Breast blisters were more common among males on pellets than on mash. But there was little differ-ence whether females were given pellets or mash. Differences in feather-ing resulted in 23 per cent of the males on pellets being graded B or lower, compared with 8 per cent of those on mash. Breast blisters did not result in lower grading. There were no differences between mash and pellets for fleshing grades, although pellet-fed birds were graded higher for fat.

The main disadvantage of pellet feeding for market quality was in-complete feathering, arising presum-ably from feather picking. Manage-ment ideas, such as debeaking would discourage this vice.

## Reducing Protein

WHEN a chick starter ration con-taining 20 per cent protein is fed to 8 weeks of age, the growing ration for replacement stock pullets need not contain more than 13 per cent protein, according to tests at the Brandon Experimental Farm, Man. The results also showed that laying rations containing 13 per cent protein are adequate for most production pur-poses, with the possible exception of body weight maintenance during the period of lay.

## Pullet Nests

HENS are creatures of habit and like to lay their eggs in the same place every time. That's a good rea-son for locating pullet nests so that untrained birds need to travel only a short distance to find them. This advice comes from Earl Hunt of the Ontario Agricultural College. He also says that floor eggs should be gathered as soon as they are found.

## Annual Cleaning Routine

DON'T wait until disease breaks out before you clean and disinfect the laying house. Make it a yearly practice.

Dr. C. H. Bigland of Alberta's Vete-rinary Branch offers this procedure for cleaning the chicken house. First, re-move birds, troughs, nest boxes, perches and any other detachable equipment. Use a shovel and scraper

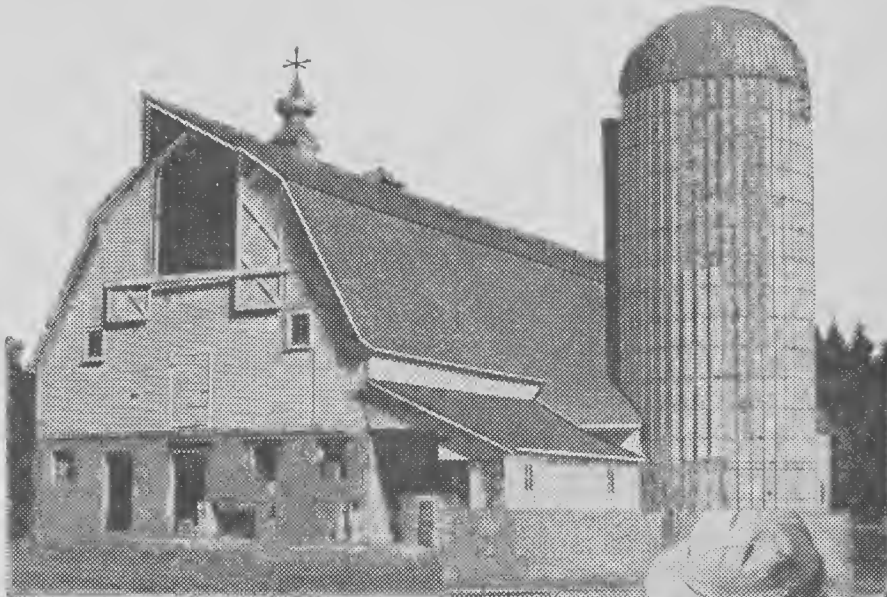
to clean the floor and dropping boards, and also sweep the walls and ceiling. If the house has an earth floor, remove the top 3 inches of earth and replace it with 3 inches of gravel. Burn litter and droppings to destroy all parasites and germs.

You can best disinfect the house by scrubbing the floor and the part of the walls within reach with an old broom and a solution of 1 lb. of lye to 20 gallons of water. All contents, includ-ing feed and water troughs, perches and nest boxes, must be thoroughly

scrubbed too. Then spray the re-mainder of the walls and the ceiling with a solution of 2 per cent creolin (hot).

Finally, when the house is dry, give the interior and all contents a good coat of whitewash. Creolin, added to the whitewash, gives extra protection against germs and parasites. If the house can be left empty, remove the door and open windows to allow as much penetration by the sun as pos-sible. Sunshine is one of our cheapest and best disinfectants.

## RESTORE OLD FARM BUILDINGS

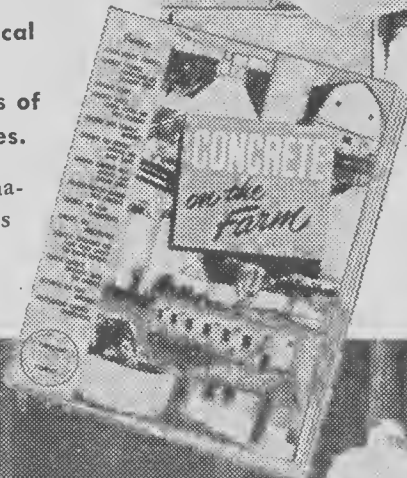


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## POULTRY

## Feed Costs In Egg Production

WHAT'S the cost of feed? Dr. J. B. O'Neil of the University of Saskatchewan has made some estimates, while pointing out that the answer depends on feeding methods, and that on the Prairies the majority of producers grow their own grain or can buy it from a neighbor. So their feed costs are lower than elsewhere. Here's a summary of his calculations.

Concentrate at 35 per cent protein and wheat at 13 per cent, mixed in a ratio of 1 to 7, give a complete feed

at 15.8 per cent protein. Using prices F.O.B. Saskatoon, the grain is valued at 1.5 cents per pound, and the cost of concentrate pellets and whole grain is 2.07 cents per pound. The cost is the same for feeding mash and grain, but there is the additional labor of hand-feeding whole grain once or twice a day. An all-mash diet increases the cost to 2.19 cents per pound, and most expensive of all is an all-mash pellet averaging 2.58 cents per pound. However, all-mash pellet feeding would result in the production of nearly 2 dozen more eggs per bird per year to offset the extra cost of preparing the feed. V



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## FEDERAL CREDIT FOR FARMERS

Mortgage Loans under the new Farm Credit Act are available to qualified full-time farmers who are in actual need of long-term credit to assemble and develop economically sized family farm units and to organize their production more in line with probable future market requirements. Such credit may be up to 75% of the agricultural productive value of the acceptable security offered but cannot exceed \$27,500; Interest rate is 5%; and Term may be up to 30 years depending on the size and purpose of the loan.

See your Credit Advisor early. As the appraisal of farm property cannot be made while the ground is frozen or under snow, and as Credit Advisors are necessarily engaged in this work during most of the open season, farmers who are considering applying for loans during 1961 should get in touch with their local Federal Farm Credit Advisor as early as possible after the new year to discuss their credit requirements with him since, except in very urgent cases, appraisal will be made in the order in which applications are accepted.

For the name and address of your local Credit Advisor and for information folder, write to the Branch Office which serves your province—

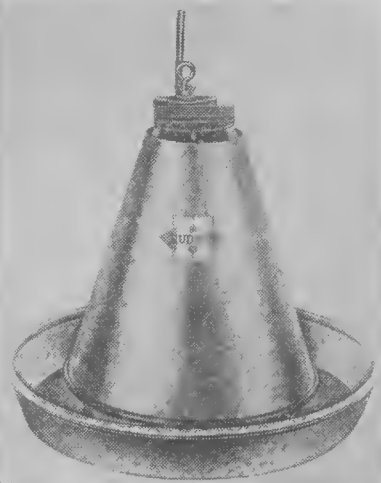
### THE FARM CREDIT CORPORATION

Kelowna, B.C.; Edmonton, Alta.; Regina, Sask.; Winnipeg, Man.; Toronto, Ont.; Quebec City, P.Q.; Charlottetown, P.E.I.; and for New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland—Saint John, N.B.



### New Waterer

With interchangeable 15" and 17" pans, this waterer can be suspended anywhere in the poultry house, or set on the floor in a brooder ring for starting chicks or poults. It operates automatically on water pressures up to 60 lb. Cone slides up for cleaning. (H. D. Hudson Co.) (311) V



### Semi-Automatic Gate



Here's a lightweight, semi-automatic, aluminum and steel gate that opens vertically. It is raised and lowered by means of a spring steel mechanism, and can be mounted any height above the ground. Slight pressure on the top beam actuates the mechanism, and the gate folds and rises automatically to a height of 20 ft., where it locks open. It is lowered by releasing a lever and closes itself. No animal can unlatch it. (The Henlon Corporation) (312) V



### Fiber Pipe

This is a perforated, bituminized wood-fiber pipe for farm drainage. It is said to be quickly laid and easily graded, and will not crack under normal soil settlement. The principle is that the pipe lets water in while keeping the soil, leaves and other matter out. Fittings of the same materials standardize expansion rate and eliminate caulking. (Bermico Products Ltd.) (313) V

### Cutting Chain

The new shape of the "Super-Pin-tail" cutter tooth enables it to slice into wood fiber to remove the chip cleanly and give it room to be carried out of the cut. Center and side link dimensions are increased for longer wear and resistance to stretch. The new design is said to make filing easier and there is more tooth to file. (McCulloch of Canada Ltd.) (314) V



For further information about any item mentioned in "What's New," write to WHAT'S NEW Department, The Country Guide, 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 12, Man., giving the key number shown at the end of each item, as—(17).

Continued from page 17

DON'T CURSE  
THE HUNTER

Flying Officer Gordon Greer of the RAF, who is posted at the nearby Greenwood RCAF base, was one of their first customers. He saw the signs posted on the highway pointing to the preserve, and came out for a couple of days' sport. This Irishman recalled that he had enjoyed good hunting in Europe, but nothing more enjoyable than his day at Middleton. "The pheasants had been released only a few hours before I came, but they flew well and made tricky targets," he said and he added: "The dog that was provided worked well too."

As word spread last summer, of the new game preserve, hunters from the U.S. booked reservations. Many planned a day's pheasant shooting to go along with their annual trip to Canada to hunt deer. One hopelessly addicted hunter, booked early in the season for 11 days. And, of course, hunters came from Halifax and Dartmouth—the big cities that must provide the backbone for the business.

Rules at the Annapolis Valley Pheasant Preserve say that a day's hunt is 6 hours, or 4 birds bagged. Every hunter is assured of a least 8 chances at birds and, as with the Eatons, if he doesn't get his bag, he'll be given the birds. The birds will cost him about \$6.50 each, but if he can shoot more than his bag, he can have them for \$4.50 each.

Shareholder Carl Bruce, a local automobile dealer, says the price looks a little high at first glance. But he explains it this way: "Hunters will often drive hundreds of miles, do a lot of hunting and get nothing. When considered in this light, the price isn't high. It's a day's hunting with a guaranteed bag, so people don't object."

**I**N fact, developing the club and preserve has been a costly undertaking. The group bought two adjacent farms that were virtually abandoned, which gave them a 350-acre stretch of land running back from the road, over a mile to a mountain at the rear. They leased woodland on each side of it to act as a buffer zone which they post. Last spring, they plowed and planted strips through the fields to rape, sunflower, oats and buckwheat and other plants so as to provide cover and feed for the birds.

The club needed pheasants as well as land. To rear the birds, they built a brooder house (they are installing their own hatchery too), laid out six runs, and enclosed each with wire.

Manager R. D. Bruce, who thought he was retiring to take it easy a few years ago, works longer hours raising the pheasants than ever before. He raised 5,000 this year. Those that weren't used for the hunting season, were sold for meat.

Bruce bought specially-bred, extra large birds from a big game farm in the U.S. He plans to use hens from these birds for his laying flock next year. He is keeping about 400 hens and 100 cocks over winter.

In addition to developing the pheasant business, the club is considering other plans. A creek runs through its

property which can be dammed to supply water for fish rearing ponds.

Carl Bruce points out that the legislation under which these game preserves are set up is designed to: provide hunters with better hunting; permit farmers to control hunting on their land; give farmers a new source of cash income; and, help the government get out of the pheasant business.

The new law shows signs of being an important first step in ending the long-standing feud between the hunter and the farmer. Moreover, it offers farmers a chance to develop another source of cash income—the dollars of the hunter. v

Continued from page 15

## SHAKY START TO '60's

aggressive surplus disposal program. He may carry both of these policies out, despite his weak support in the agricultural states. If he does, Canadian farmers can expect even greater competition on the export markets for the sale of their products, and especially wheat. At the same time, we may see further reductions in U.S. imports of such items as feed grains, cattle and other animal products. This would be in line with an attempt to reduce the large surpluses in feeding stuffs.

The impact on Canadian agriculture if this happened would be of short-run duration, but it could be quite depressing. From the longer run viewpoint, if production control and surplus disposal brings U.S. supply more into balance with demand, Canadians would stand to benefit from such action.

It is not unreasonable, however, to question the introduction of production control in any effective way in view of the weak support Kennedy received in the farm states. It is more than likely that there will be a continuation of a modified parity program, with similar auxiliary programs to those now in effect, and an aggressive surplus disposal program. In such an event, Canadian agriculture will face very serious times unless we meet the competition on world markets.

**The European Trading Blocs.** The two European economic blocs are now realities. In their operation they are already causing some serious concern in Canada over our trading position with some of the countries in them. The threat to Canadian agriculture from the operation in these blocs stems from two sources: (1) from the efforts that will be exerted to improve farm organization and management and the consequent increase in production; and (2) from the protection that domestic agriculture will receive against imports during the transitional stages of organization.

While the methods employed by each group vary in considerable degree, the end result can be a decline in imports of Canadian farm products. Recent statistics for OEEC countries show that the total agricultural import trade has increased by 28 per cent between 1953 and 1959. Agricultural imports from Canada in the same period, however, have only increased by 10 per cent and imports of cereals have actually declined by 5 per cent.

This situation demands serious attention by Canada, if our farm exports are to be maintained.

**World Food Bank.** An offsetting action to the foregoing is the acceptance by the United Nations of the proposal to establish a World Food Bank. The value of such an operation to Canadian farmers and to people in the less fortunate areas is well enough known and need not to be elaborated here. It is important that the Food Bank resolution should be put into action without undue delay.

### Domestic Farm Policy

**O**N the domestic scene, a number of events occurred during the year that have had their impact on agriculture.

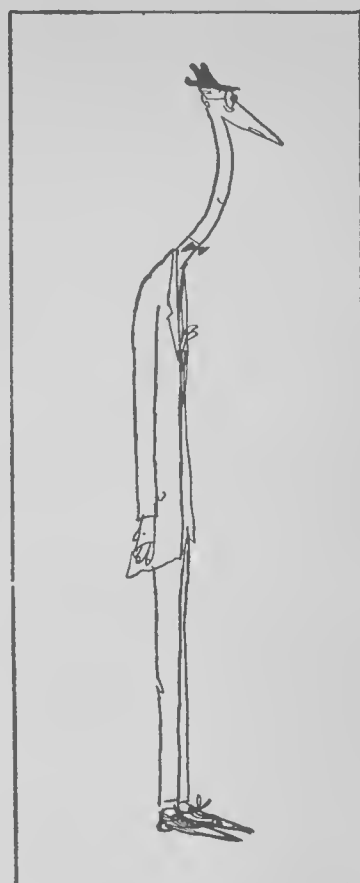
**Grain Assistance.** Farmers no doubt were disappointed by the Federal Government's refusal to grant their request for deficiency payments on western grain. Even though it is doubtful whether any farmer made any financial commitments on the prospect of such a payment, many were hopeful that some action will be taken in this regard. While the government refused the deficiency payment request, it did repeat the acreage payments to western farmers.

**Egg and Hog Support Program.** The limited quantity, deficiency payment program for hogs and eggs was in force during the year. It is still too soon to draw any final conclusions as to what impact this form of support had on the producers of these products. This much, however, seems obvious. There will be no deficiency payment on hogs this year. The price improvement during the summer and since will likely see the national weighted average price above the \$22.65 support level. The total deficiency payment on eggs, to the maximum 4,000 dozen per producer, will be about 2.5 cents per dozen. The improvement in egg prices since the early part of the year is resulting in a national average price close to the 33-cent support. Finally, it is noted that the Agricultural Stabilization Board has disposed of all its pork holdings and is not holding any eggs.

From the viewpoint of the Federal Treasury, if the new deficiency payment policy has effected the implied savings, compared to what the cost might have been without such a charge, it may be considered a desirable action. Some savings would stem from the elimination of handling and storage costs on the surpluses of pork and eggs held by the Agricultural Stabilization Board. Other savings would result from possible lower outlays for price support. Clearing the market of the surpluses and balancing current supply with demand is generally desirable. This is what has happened for the two products, and may be attributed to the new support method.

**Deficiency Payment Study Needed.** From the viewpoint of the producer of hogs and eggs, however, the picture is less clear. Rather than jump to conclusions, a study should be made of the deficiency programs in an attempt to answer the following questions.

Did the proviso for support on a limited quantity of hogs and eggs cause large producers to contract output, and the smaller ones to increase output to take advantage of the sup-



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TWEDDLE FARMS  
Fergus - Ontario

port to the maximum allowed? There is some suggestion that the large producers generally were not seriously influenced by the program. Perhaps some reduction occurred among those who operated under contracts. The thought is expressed that it was the small producer, not fully understanding the change, who contracted or entirely moved out of production of these products.

Another point that requires attention is that of the prevailing price on the open market in relation to the production costs of these products. Here we are concerned with that share of total product that could not qualify under the support. Since the producer received the free market price for all his sales, was the income, after adding the deficiency payment

where it applied, adequate or in keeping with acceptable farmer and government views of such returns? An answer to this question would indicate whether the deficiency payment program, as implemented for hogs and eggs, is in line with the objectives of the Agricultural Stabilization Act.

Finally, there is the problem of price stability. From one year's experience we cannot draw any conclusion on the year-to-year stability. From the data so far available, however, it appears that there was an increased seasonal fluctuation in the price for hogs and eggs. The seasonal range of prices for Grade A eggs for the years 1953-57 ranged from 16 per cent above to 14 per cent below the annual average price. In 1958 the range was 12 per cent in each direc-

tion from the annual average. So far this year the intra-year fluctuations has been 41 per cent below and 16 per cent above the average price.

The situation for hogs is similar in nature. The range for Grade A hogs in Toronto for the 1955-59 period was 8.5 per cent above to 5.9 per cent below the annual average price. In 1959 it was from 2.8 per cent above to 4.6 per cent below the average. For the 9 months of 1960 it ranged from 11 per cent above to almost 15 per cent below the simple average.

If the 1960 experience represents the results that might be expected from the new support method, then it will reintroduce the instabilities that the Act is attempting to overcome. All such results are of concern to the producer and need study before a final

decision can be reached as to the merits of such a program.

**Wheat Board Act Needs Attention.** Canadian farmers are looking forward with interest and anticipation to the policies that the Hon. Alvin Hamilton, the newly appointed Minister of Agriculture, will introduce for their industry. With his appointment came the transfer of the Canadian Wheat Board and the Board of Grain Commissioners from Trade and Commerce to Agriculture. While much speculating has occurred as to the reasons for the transfer, and the future role of each in the Department of Agriculture, we will have to wait for Parliament to deal with it before any opinions can be expressed.

One hope is that the new minister will consider a review of the Wheat Board Act to bring it in line with the production and marketing problems of today. After all, the Act was first passed in 1935. While it has been amended at various times to meet emergency conditions, it cannot be considered to be adequately geared to the conditions of the 1960's.

**Unemployment and Protectionism Bad for Farmers.** From the overall national position Canadian farmers are vitally concerned with the state of unemployment and the trend toward increased protection for Canadian industry.

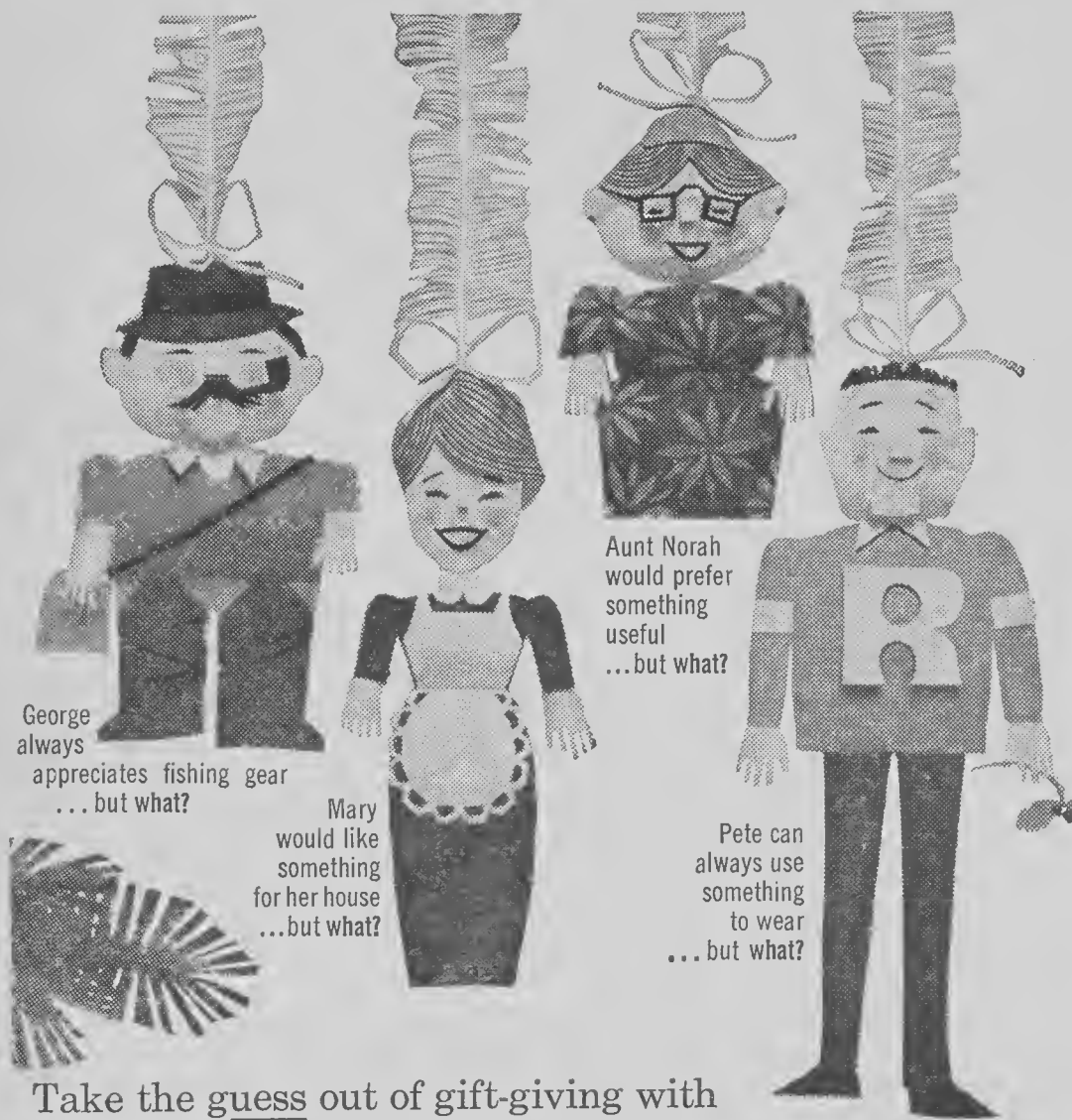
Unemployment is undesirable from every viewpoint. Farmers are directly affected in at least two ways: first, unemployed persons are not as good customers for the farmers' products, and second, many farmers supplement a low farm income by taking off-farm work at various times of the year. When unemployment is as high as it is presently, the farmer loses the opportunity for such extra income.

The trend toward increased protection for Canadian industry as a means to bolster our economy and increase employment opportunities is a plausible solution to our present ills for some Canadians. To the farmer who depends on the export market for the sale of his product, it is a bearer of sad tidings. The experience with protection is that it reduces exports as well as imports and it is questionable whether it really solves anything.

The clamor for protection and higher tariffs is reminiscent of the years before 1932. These were some of the conditions that existed then in Canada: Large wheat surpluses; declining capital imports; tight money and rising interest rates; automobile manufacturers' ability to produce had outrun their ability to sell; increase in unemployment. Canada at that time, as did other countries, raised tariffs. We know what happened. There is some parallel between these conditions of those years and our own today. Let us hope that the actions we take will prevent a recurrence of any form of depression.

All Canadians must direct their efforts to a better understanding of the conditions surrounding them. They should insist on their Government taking the necessary steps to avoid depression. The Government must be made aware of what Canadians expect from it. What is needed is courageous and aggressive action both in domestic affairs and in our dealings with other governments to secure economic welfare at home and equity of treatment at the international level.

V



George always appreciates fishing gear ... but what?

Mary would like something for her house ... but what?

Aunt Norah would prefer something useful ... but what?

Pete can always use something to wear ... but what?

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Continued from page 16

## A REPLY TO THE RAILWAYS

kinds of traffic was arbitrary; and, that attempts at such allocation had only limited value.

U.G.G. suggested that the Commission apply the following three tests to determine the usefulness of the cost studies: (1) Are comparisons possible? (2) Are the terms defined? (3) Do fallacies emerge?

As to question (1), U.G.G. argued that comparisons are precluded. All that the railways cost studies show is the result of applying a particular method of analysis to the grain traffic. No one knows, and the record indicates that it would cost too much to find out, what a corresponding analysis might show if applied to other segments of traffic. Consequently, the lack of comparative results makes it difficult to form a judgment on the value of the cost studies.

As to question (2), the U.G.G. stated that the railways presentation failed to provide a definition of "cost" as used by them. Without such a definition, the Company claimed it is

difficult to be sure what may be meant in any argument on costs.

As to question (3), the following apparent fallacies attracted the attention of the U.G.G.

- The cost study implies that the less grain the railways haul in Western Canada, the better off they would be and the more grain they have to handle the worse their position. This contradicts both natural expectations and the published reports of railway earnings of the past years.

- The cost study leads each railway to seek benefits from the national treasury. These benefits would increase in a year of heavy grain traffic, such as 1956, and could fall with equal sharpness should grain traffic be reduced by calamity. Surely, the submission stated, if there is to be relief on a fluctuating basis, the fluctuations should be in the opposite direction.

- The cost study led both railways to the conclusion that Parliament should provide large sums annually

to the railways to compensate them for losses incurred in transporting grain. On the basis of 1958 calculations, this would have amounted to \$30 million for the CNR. This would have meant nothing at all, either to the national treasury or to the CNR, because the vote to cover the CNR's deficit for that year was more than \$51 million. Nevertheless, adoption of this procedure would have meant a net benefit to the CPR in 1958 of about \$18 million. The Government-owned railway system, therefore, is advocating the adoption of a procedure the net effect of which is only to confer a benefit upon its competitor.

- The cost study attributes to grain a share of traffic expenses, which by definition includes expenses incurred to obtain new business. Such new business expenses are not necessary and are probably non-existent so far as grain business is concerned. Grain is a captive commodity, practically immune from competition in the transportation field.

- Canadian National attributes to the grain traffic a share of a return of 9.25 per cent on a shareholders equity of \$1,805 million owned by the Government of Canada. This is to ignore the facts that before a previous Royal Commission the CNR argued at

length for a revision of the capital structure; that a revision was subsequently made by an Act of Parliament; and that the shareholders equity in question, replacing previous debts, was thereby established. Any such rate of return as 9.25 per cent is, therefore, completely outside the hope, desire, expectation or intent of the country. Any implication to the contrary runs counter to the intent of the Capital Revision Act of 1952.

- Canadian National includes in variable costs some \$13.6 million as cost of money, and enough more constant costs to bring the total annual cost of money to about \$20 million. These figures take no account of errors, extravagances or follies which may have been committed in the past in railway construction or in the unnecessary duplication of lines so strongly commented upon in the 1932 Royal Commission report. They ignore the bankruptcy of Canadian Northern and of Grand Truck Pacific and the subsequent writing off which has occurred. They burden current traffic with a continuing investment cost. Finally, they impose most of that burden on grain traffic.

- Canadian Pacific in calculating total cost of grain investment at \$70.7 million, includes in variable costs



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\$14.6 million for interest, and in constant costs, an additional amount for annual total cost of capital. The cost calculation of the CPR is based on a rate return of 9.25 per cent, both on ordinary stock and on retained earnings invested in the rail enterprise. Apart from the fact that this is an assumed and not an actual rate of return, and that it seems excessively high, other facts should be noted. Interests charged against grain traffic would appear to be more than enough to cover all Canadian Pacific's fixed charges, which in 1958 were shown to be \$17 million. By claiming a rate of return on all retained earnings, which includes the proceeds from land sales, CPR appears to ignore the purpose for which lands were granted to it, i.e., to ensure the railways' construction and continued operation.

• Income tax in the amount of \$15 million is classified as a cost of moving grain in the cost study. This is indeed surprising in view of the railways' claims as to the financial results of moving grain, which could not possibly result in the attraction of income tax. It is particularly bewildering in the case of the CNR which,

although liable to income tax, has not in fact been paying any.

Since the railways' cost study does not measure up to the three tests applied to it, it can hardly be considered valid. The cost analysis seems to demonstrate as being incorrect the basic assumption on which it was made—that costs of one segment of traffic can be effectively segregated.

#### THE RAILWAYS' PROPOSAL

THE U.G.G. submission stated that the proposal of the railways is completely repugnant to the grain producers of the West. A clear analysis of the proposal shows good reasons for that repugnance.

The railways have, in effect, asked that a new freight rate for grain be fixed—a rate double the present one. Such a rate would need to be endorsed by Parliament as a condition of granting the proposed subsidy and would be subjected to periodical applications for increase to meet the needs of the railways. This would result in two acts of Parliament being in effect: (1) the Act fixing the new rate, and (2) the existing pertinent section of the Railway Act, being interpreted as merely a concession to the present

marketing difficulties of grain producers, to be continued only at the pleasure of Parliament.

To meet the railways' proposal, U.G.G. stated that the Commission would be required:

(1) To repudiate the historical significance of the Crow's Nest rates and the bargain made between the Government, the railways and the settlers of the West;

(2) To repudiate the fact admitted by the railways that the Crow's Nest rates are all the traffic will bear, and will remain so for the foreseeable future;

(3) To repudiate the reasons for the present rates—the fact that grain must be produced as an export commodity; the distance of the producing area from the primary markets; and the contribution which the production of grain for export makes to the economy of Canada; and,

(4) To recommend the payment of a subsidy said to be for the benefit of producers, but not in fact payable to them. The producers are not to be trusted with it, or permitted to use it to seek or encourage other forms of transportation. It must be paid to the

railways. In the guise of a subsidy to producers, it is in fact a subsidy to the railways.

"We submit," the submission declared, "that such a method of granting or paying a subsidy would be both unfair and unsound."

It would be unfair by representing the western grain growing industry as a drain on the national economy, instead of being one of the great sources of Canadian economic strength. It would be unsound by ignoring the essential problems of the railway situation, problems which the Commission was set up to investigate, some of which were listed earlier.

To provide relief in the manner suggested by the railway would require action by Parliament, not only in the first instance, but also by repeated votes of funds. Each such occasion would give rise to a reproach against the grain producers, and each would bring into jeopardy the freight rates essential to the grain growing industry of the prairies.

"It is not our purpose," the U.G.G. brief declared, "to say that the railways need assistance. Nor is it our purpose to suggest that, if they do, such assistance should be labelled as part of the defense budget; nor do we suggest that the blame should be laid upon those who continue to travel as railway passengers, or upon those who live in one area or another of Canada. We do not seek a scapegoat on whose head to lay all the difficulties of the railways. We simply protest against selecting the western grain traffic as such a scapegoat."

#### THE BURDEN OF INCOME TAX

IN the brief, U.G.G. raised no objection to the railways having recourse to the national treasury to alleviate their problems. What the Company did object to was the avenue by which the railways sought to gain access to the Treasury. The submission suggested that, if overall railway problems are such as to require financial assistance from the Federal Government, a better approach is available than the one proposed by the railways. This better approach would be to remove a burden of taxation which now rests upon those who pay freight charges through the incidence of income tax nominally imposed on the railways, but, in fact, resting upon railway customers.

It should be considered whether or not it is desirable first to burden freight rates with income tax paid into the national treasury, and then to relieve the railways by subsidies paid out of the Treasury.

This subject was dealt with in appendix to the previous Royal Commission by one of the Commissioners:

"This tax, as at present imposed, is treated as part of the railways' expenses and therefore is passed on in freight rates to shippers or consumers. It is prima facie unreasonable to tax freight rates if these rates are considered too high, and it would be clearly unreasonable for the same authority first to tax them and then to subsidize them."

This alternative approach, that of relieving the railways from paying income tax on their rail operations, should be recommended in preference to any subsidy and in preference to any continuance of the Freight Rates Reduction Act, in the opinion of the United Grain Growers Limited. V

## GREYHOUND TAKES YOU HOME FOR CHRISTMAS

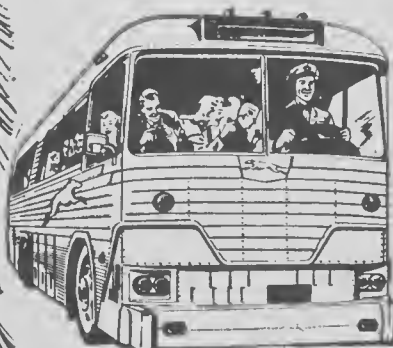
Whatever the roads - whatever the weather - you can depend on Greyhound to take you home in warmth, comfort and safety. Low group rates now in effect mean you can take the whole family, gifts and all!

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# LISTEN TO YOUR HEART

by LaVERNE M. GREEN

Illustrated by MANLY GELLER

ANGIE McNARRY heard Tim, her older brother, tramping the snow from his overshoes on the back steps of the farm house. She opened the door and the wind blew icy flakes from the shoulders of his macinaw. He piled the wood into the big box beside the door.

"Come on, Tim," Angie whispered as she pushed the door shut behind him. "I'll show you the Christmas present I got for Mama, from us!"

They tiptoed to the hall closet, looking over their shoulders toward the kitchen to see if Mama was in sight.

"I showed it to the girls while you were out feeding the horses," she said. She opened the closet door. Standing tall, she took the brown paper bag from the top shelf. Her heart pounded in anticipation, almost as if she herself did not know what was in the package.

"Look, Tim," she whispered excitedly, "a record for Mama!" She slid the shiny black disc from the bag and her eyes sought Tim's for his approval. "It took the whole forty-nine cents!"

"Angie, you can't give her that!" Tim blurted hoarsely. "You know the victrola makes Mama cry. Ever since Papa died she won't play it!" He stooped to buckle his overshoes in an attempt to hide his disappointment. "You shouldn't have got a record, Angie. Now we won't have anything to give Mama!"

Tim buttoned his heavy coat and rolled up the collar. He took two large buckets from a shelf and went out to do the milking.

The door closed with a thud. Angie stood still, breathing hard. Tim was probably right! Why hadn't she thought of that? She'd caught a ride

into town with old Mr. Barnes, their neighbor, to get the gift for Mama. Tim couldn't go because he'd had to stay home and feed the hogs. "Those pigs want to eat, Christmas Eve or not," he'd said. "You pick anything you think Mama will like."

She felt so proud and happy to be going to town with the forty-nine cents all four children had saved for Mama's Christmas present tied tightly in the corner of a clean handkerchief. Even little Teena and Pixie had saved their pennies for the gift.

That day she tried not to think of Papa at all. She had tried to think only of Mama and of something to make her happy the way she used to be.

MR. BARNES let Angie down in front of Meer's five-and-ten-cent store. She hurried inside the red brick building. It had been so beautiful and warm in there. People were milling about the counters shopping. Angie drew in her breath at the sight of the red paper bells and the green paper streamers stretched from end to end of the store . . . and all the gifts!

She passed the candy counter twice. She looked longingly at the red and green gumdrops and the red striped peppermint canes. But no, if she got candy, it would soon be gone.

There were so many things Mama might like. But the cut glass bowl was fifty-nine cents and the apron with a beautiful red flower for a pocket cost seventy-five cents.

She passed the record counter. Records, forty-nine cents! Angie's heart leapt when she saw it. It was just the right price. And they did have the victrola.

"Would you play this one for me?" Angie asked the clerk breathlessly. She had stood enthralled by the beautiful voices and the music. Her heart seemed to lift up higher and higher as it played, "O come all ye faithful, joyful and triumphant."

"I'll take it," Angie said eagerly. She took off her mittens and untied the money from her handkerchief with numb fingers.

ALL the way home in Mr. Barnes' wagon, jogging uncertainly over the frozen ruts, Angie had carefully cradled the record in her arms, still able to hear the beautiful music.

And now, if she gave it to Mama, it might make her cry, like Tim said. Tim was fourteen now and much wiser than she. Papa had loved the music so! How his voice used to boom through the house, singing with the victrola. It would seem empty and awful to have the music and no Papa to sing with it.

Angie drew a deep, unsteady breath. Nothing had been the same since Papa died, and now Christmas was not the same either. That was the hardest part of all.

She went to the dining room door and watched Teena and Pixie. Sometimes she wished she were little too. They had forgotten that Papa was the one who made Christmas the happiest time of the year.

Right now they were laughing and chattering like two busy squirrels as they made red and green paper chains on the dining table with flour



paste, and talked about hanging their stockings on the nails behind the heater.

Angie's throat got tighter and tighter and ached like crazy. Teena and Pixie wanted dolls from Santa with brown curly hair and sleepy eyes. Angie figured twelve was too old for dolls. If she could ask Santa for something this year it would be for something to make Mama smile. Mama always looked tired these days. She scolded often, and just never smiled.

Angie remembered how Mama and Papa had laughed together. Tim didn't laugh any more. Nobody laughed any more except Teena and Pixie. That was because they had forgotten!

She crossed the room. She emptied the coal hod into the stove. She pulled up her heavy black-ribbed stockings and put on her coat and stocking cap. Then she took the hod and started for the coal shed. The wind was biting cold and a few flakes of snow were swirling down in the half dusk.

She thought of the record on the shelf in the hall closet. Why, oh why had she bought the record! Anything would have been better than that! She shivered as she put the hard black chunks into the bucket. Then she started for the house. There ought to be music on Christmas though. And there *ought* to be faith.

She tried humming "O come all ye faithful," but the tune stuck in her throat. Supposing she *did* give the record to Mama, and supposing it *did* make her cry again? If that happened she would never be able to forgive herself. Tim would never forgive her either!

**I**NSIDE the house the little girls were singing "Merry, Merry Christmas" and poking evergreens around the room.

Tim had come in with the milk. The two big buckets, white and foam-bedecked, stood on the shelf. He was stamping his feet with the cold as he pulled off the heavy mackinaw.

Angie ran and brought his slippers just as she used to do for Papa when he came in late and cold from the barn.

The room was warm and smelled of the Christmas cookies Mama was baking, but Angie saw that her eyes were red-rimmed with crying.

Tim saw it too. He and Angie exchanged a long look. "Don't give her that record," his eyes told her.

Tim leaned against the dining room door and watched Pixie. Angie looked

at Pixie too. At her big blue eyes filled with Christmas magic, her golden hair prettier than the angels they'd had on the tree last year. She looked at Teena, two years older, more grave, with big gray eyes and long pigtails. They were looping the gay paper chains across the white muslin curtains.

Angie felt as if her lips wanted to smile. She looked quickly at Tim, but he didn't smile. He just stood there watching, a hungry, lonesome look on his face.

Angie knew he was remembering the big tree last year and Papa helping to decorate it with long popcorn and cranberry strings . . . remembering Papa holding Pixie high so she could put the angel on the very top, then dancing gaily around it, first with Angie, then Teena, then Mama.

She knew he was remembering the Christmas carols they had all sung together, the ones Papa loved so much, and how, when Angie had said she couldn't sing for sour apples, Papa had told them to listen to their hearts and then they could sing anything!

**W**HEN the cookies were out of the oven Mama came from the kitchen. She picked up her mending basket from the table, sat down in front of the heater and began darning one of Tim's wool socks.

This would be the proper time to give her a gift . . . on Christmas Eve when her work was through.

Angie looked at her, then at Tim. Should she bring out the record? Or should she leave it on the shelf and pretend they had nothing to give her?

She looked at Tim again. He shook his head at her.

The room was suddenly too quiet. Mama kept darning on Tim's sock.

Teena and Pixie stopped their playing and came over to Angie's chair. "Angie, can we give Mama her present now?"

"S-h-h-h-h," Angie cautioned quickly, but she knew Mama had heard.

She finished Tim's sock and laid it on the basket.

Angie put a hand on each of her sisters' shoulders, "Come children," she began, "I'll read you a story . . ."

"But Angie," Pixie insisted, "We didn't give Mama her present yet . . ."

"And the house is all decorated and ready," announced Teena.

Angie looked desperately at Tim, then back at the little girls, their eyes so full of trust and faith. Then she looked at Mama who needed their faith so badly.

**N**OW she had to get the record. Maybe, even if it made Mama sad she wouldn't cry. Maybe it would be better to give her the record than nothing.

Angie forced a smile, "Oh yes," she said, "I almost forgot! I'll get it."

She ran to the closet and brought the package back to the dining table.

The children gathered round. "Come on, Mama," Teena said.

"Yes Mama," Pixie said dancing excitedly about. "It's for you! We *all* buyed it for you!"

Angie and Tim looked carefully and searchingly into Mama's face.

She slipped the record out of the bag, paused, and looked from one child to another. Then, though her face was pale and drawn, she walked to the victrola in the corner. Lifting the lid, she put on the record. There was that first scratching sound as they stood waiting.

Angie's heart was numb with excitement and a kind of pain.

Then the music began, "O come all ye faithful."

After a minute Mama covered her mouth with her hand as if to stifle a sob.

Tim's arm shot out to take the needle off the record and stop the

beautiful song, but Mama said, "No, Tim, let it play through. I want to hear it!"

Tim's arm drew slowly back to his side.

The five of them stood around the victrola. "Joyful and triumphant . . ." Voices in the phonograph . . . a choir with voices like angels.

**A**NGIE and Tim moved closer to Mama, one on each side of her. Slowly Mama put one arm around Angie's shoulders and the other around Tim's. Then her chin went up a little and her eyes wore a sort of shine. "Let's all sing, children," she said.

The little girls began to sing, their childish voices joining with the angels' choir. Then Mama and Tim began.

Papa had said, "Listen to your heart and you can sing."

In her heart, in the room, everywhere was the beautiful Christmas song spreading like the pink of sunset after snow.

Angie began to sing too. Her voice grew bigger and bigger till it seemed as if her lungs would burst.

Mama looked down at her and smiled. She drew Angie closer in the curve of her arm. She kept right on singing, and her eyes kept right on smiling too!

## Fellowship Across the Border

**U**NITED STATES farmers in the area of Michigan south of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., are 100 miles or so from their nearest U.S. television station. But through a fine example of neighborliness, they have had their own TV farm program just the same.

Ontario's Algoma district farmers have TV through the Sault Ste. Marie station. Last winter, they were given a chance to have a farm program of their own. The station turned over a half-hour spot each week to farming, and gave their agricultural representative the opportunity to line up programs.

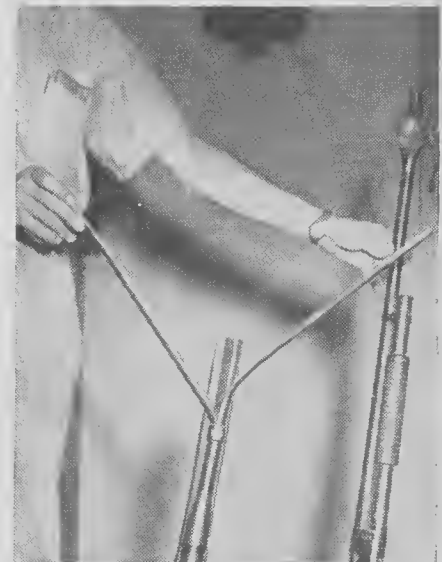
Associate Ag. Rep. Charlie Tanner decided this was a time for international co-operation. He broached the idea to Michigan county agent Karl Larson. The two agreed to handle the program on alternate weeks. Programs lined up by Tanner included an interview with the new district veterinarian, a demonstration of pruning Christmas trees, and an appearance by the award winning 4-H forestry judging team.

**W**ITH this good start at neighborliness, international good fellowship is becoming the order of the day in the area. Last summer, Tanner and Michigan agriculturist Arvid Norlan, organized an exchange visit of 4-H'ers. They put in an added flourish too. When the boy and girl from Pickford County, Mich., came for a week's visit to the boy and girl selected in Canada, they had the parents come along for the first day to make it a get-together of all the families. Later, when the Canadian youths traveled south for a week with their new-found friends in Michigan, the parents went for the day as well, to repay the visits of the U.S. parents.

The visits of the delegates were lively ones in each country. In addition to living and working with the

family, the delegates were entertained at wiener roasts, forestry club meetings, canoe hikes and other social events. The parents had plenty of opportunity to compare notes with their counterparts across the border too. They found out that there are problems and rewards to farming in either country.—D.R.B.

## Danger in Plugged Barrels



[Guide photo] Rifle barrel (left) is split down the middle; the shotgun barrel has burst.

**T**HE owner of this shotgun fired it without checking to see if the barrel was clear after it had been dropped in the mud. Owner of the rifle was even more foolhardy—he *knew* his barrel was plugged, but decided to blow it out with a bullet.

Fortunately for both of these men, their guns burst at the barrel instead of the breech. In the case of the rifle owner, it was a near thing because his bolt action was "stretched" beyond repair by the explosion. Always check your gun before firing. *You* might not be as lucky.—C.V.F.

# Home and Family

The Country Guide's magazine for rural women



[Miller Services photo]

## The Home of Christmas

**T**HIS is a family time, a home time. Our homes are especially dear to us at Christmas. We're busy preparing for the gatherings the season brings. And many of us look forward eagerly to greeting those who have been absent from the family hearth.

And somehow this visiting between families and friends means even more to us if we think of it in relation to the first Christmas so many centuries ago. Do you remember hearing of the three wise men of whom the Christmas story says "And they came into the house"? They entered a humble house bearing

gifts: they offered the worldly gifts of their times, gold, frankincense, and myrrh; and the intangible ones of love, hope, faith, peace and good will. They, even as we in our times, were touched by the wonder of that moment.

Our individual attitudes toward the celebration of Christmas may differ. But we still follow the ages-old example of the wise men when we visit with friends and families and offer them gifts.

The simplicity of the first Christmas may have in part given way to today's holly and mistletoe, its glitter and glamour. Yet that sim-

plicity is still to be found along a country road where winter's snowy blanket lies serene and soft across the fields and valleys, its only decoration snow-tipped evergreen boughs, frosted tree branches and soft lights from farm homes.

The serenity of such a moment somehow urges one to visit the home of Christmas as did the wise men of old. In this house we offer something of ourselves; in this house we renew our faith in the Christmas message; and in this house we truly touch the innermost heart of the season.—E.F.

## Do you need an EXTRA ROOM OR TWO?



... then talk to 'MY BANK'

If you need more room in the farm house for the children, more accommodation for hired hands, more all-round convenience for everybody in the home, a spare room for visitors . . . or if you simply need more space for relaxation, don't let a shortage of ready cash stop you from going ahead with building plans now.

If your proposition is sound, there's money for you at the B of M . . . in the form of a Farm Improvement Loan. Talk it over with the manager of your nearest B of M branch this week.

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his full name is Farm Improvement Loan. Give him a chance to help fix up your farm . . . he's economical, convenient, versatile. He can do almost anything in making your farm a better farm.

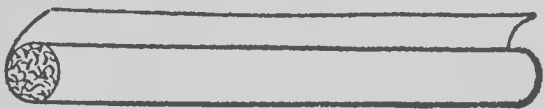


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*For the flavour that pleases...*



*Roll with the Best!*



**Canada's most popular cigarette tobacco**



Buttonhole and French Knot stitches trim the center square and edge of this 54" cloth. The embroidery design is given on Leaflet No. PE-1627; price 10¢.

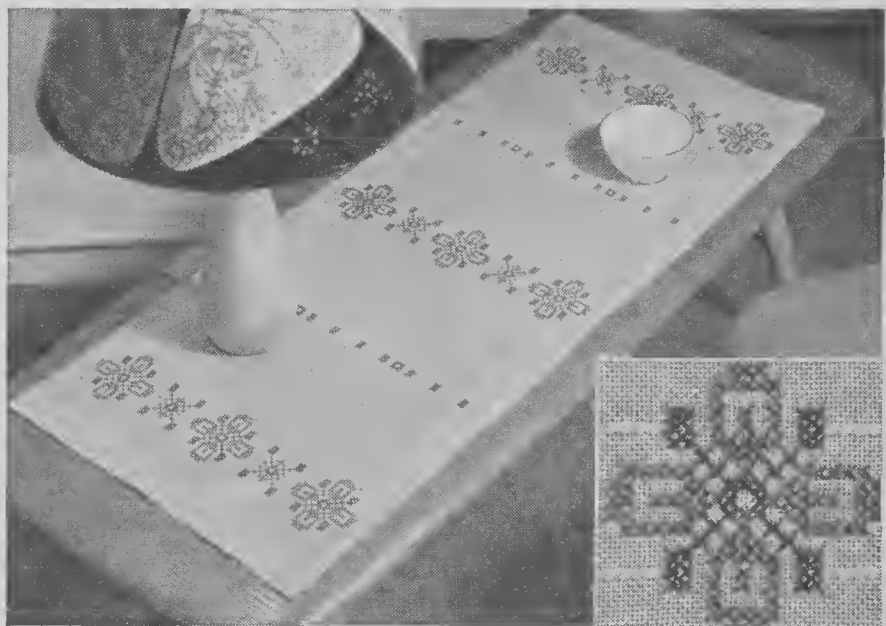
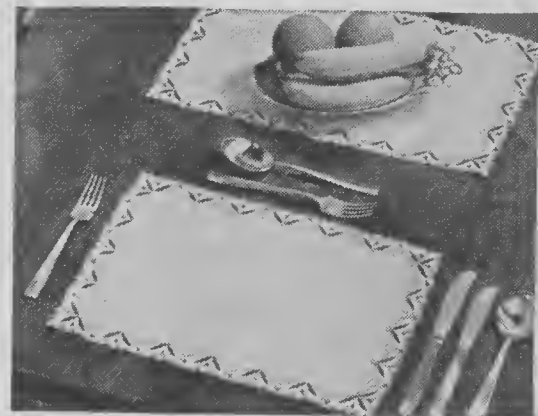
## HANDICRAFTS

### Pretty Stitching



It's hand embroidery that transforms these purchased gloves. Motifs in 2 sizes for tracing on mother and daughter gloves are on Leaflet No. E-7692; 10¢.

Three-strand buttonhole and satin stitches pattern this cutwork luncheon set. Leaflet No. 6650 features a full size drawing for tracing on embroidery linen; 10¢.



Leaflet No. E-7711 features a chart and instructions for working this cross stitch design. More motifs may be added for a longer runner. Leaflet is 10¢.

For handicraft patterns pictured above please address your order to The Country Guide Needlework Dept., 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg 12, Man.

## You and Your Hair

AS part of your grooming program, you will also look to your hair. Clean, glossy hair is truly beautiful and a little care will make it more so.

If you follow a grooming program, you will make milk, green vegetables, fresh fruits, salads and lean meat a part of your diet. All of them benefit hair and skin.

Hair grooming, of course, is more than a new hair style. Basically, it includes cleanliness and stimulation of hair and scalp. This is reason enough to brush your hair. Brush vigorously for 2 minutes — at night or in the morning. Hang your head down and brush your hair away from your head to bring blood to the scalp.

Brushing will not harm your curl; it improves it. Brushing also frees the hair of dirt and tends to normalize the flow of oil. For hair that is glossy and full of vitality, follow the old rule of brushing it 100 strokes a night.

Wash your hair just as many times as necessary. Dry hair may need washing every week or every 2 weeks; oily hair may need washing 2 or 3 times a week. If the water in your area is hard, try a water conditioner.

As you shampoo, massage each part of your scalp until you have worked up a soft lather. Make sure the shampoo is well lathered. Rinse completely. Apply shampoo for the second time. Rinse again, until hair is squeaky clean. Do be careful about using shampoos that dry your hair. Remember: thorough rinsing is a must. Professional beauty operators say the secret of a good shampoo is in complete rinsing.

If you are troubled with dandruff, be very sure to keep combs and brushes clean and personally yours. If you need extra aid to halt dandruff, look for a non-alcoholic commercial preparation. But if this is not enough, see your doctor.

Here are some style tips:

1. The lines in a hair style that repeat the lines of a person's features emphasize those features.
2. When you wear your hair away from your face, your features appear larger.
3. If you wish your features to seem less prominent, wear a loose, soft (but trim) hair style.
4. A low side part adds apparent width to your face; a high part adds length.
5. Keep your hairdo in proportion to the size of your face and figure. If you are small in figure and tiny in feature, a bushy hairdo is not for you.

All permanents look better and are better for your hair if they're not curled too tightly. If your hair is difficult to manage, try a cream rinse. Towel dry your hair after your shampoo, then use smooth bobby pins or rollers. Some hair styles need larger curls, so experiment until you find the pin curl size or roll that suits you. V

## Sing heigh-ho! for this sumptuous Magic Fruit Pudding

HERE'S MAGIC's modern version of a marvellous old recipe . . . the fruitiest fruit pudding and the most sumptuous flavor that ever crowned holiday feasting! It will bring you a rich reward of "season's compliments"—for you made it yourself!

Nothing like Magic Baking Powder to give you that light, tempting texture . . . to bring out the spiey-rich goodness of your chosen ingredients. Be sure you have Magic on hand for all your holiday baking.



Make it with  
MAGIC  
and serve it with  
pride!



### MAGIC FRUIT PUDDING

1½ c. seedless raisins	1 tsp. ground cinnamon
1 c. currants	½ tsp. ground ginger
1 c. cut-up seeded raisins	½ tsp. grated nutmeg
¾ c. cut-up mixed candied peels and citron	¼ tsp. ground cloves
½ c. almonds, blanched and halved	1 c. chopped suet
1½ c. once-sifted pastry flour or 1½ c. once-sifted all-purpose flour	1 c. coarse soft bread crumbs
3 tps. Magic Baking Powder	1¼ c. lightly-packed brown sugar
1 tsp. salt	1½ c. shredded raw apple
	1 c. shredded raw carrot
	3 eggs, well beaten
	½ c. cold coffee

Wash and dry seedless raisins and currants; add seeded raisins, peels, citron and almonds. Mix and sift 3 times, flour, Magic Baking Powder, salt and spices; add fruits and nuts, a few at a time; mix well; mix in suet, bread crumbs, sugar, apple and carrot. Combine eggs and coffee; add to pudding and mix thoroughly. Three-quarters fill greased large pudding mould with batter; cover with wet cookery parchment or with greased heavy paper; tie down. Steam, closely covered, for 4 hours. Uncover pudding until cold, then wrap closely and store 2 or 3 weeks. To re-heat pudding, steam 1½ hours. Serve with hard sauce. Yield: 10 servings.

# NOW! ROBIN HOOD ALL-PURPOSE FLOUR IS PRE-SIFTED!

So you sift just once,  
before measuring, for  
cakes and pastries...  
never sift at all  
for breads  
and yeast doughs!

How do you improve a flour that's already as good as flour can be? You don't change a single thing about it. You just do one more thing to it: SIFT IT. And that's what Robin Hood have done. This marvellous All-Purpose Flour is SIFTED FOR YOU... right at the mill.

**Better baking results!** Thousands of women tested it for us. They said "wonderful results!" Yeast breads—breads, buns, rolls—were finer-textured, more tender. Loaves were crustier, browned more evenly. Some folks claimed they had higher-rising dough than ever before!

**Cakes and pastries:** Sift just once, before measuring. For all your recipes not using yeast, sift flour just once before measuring. Then sift together the measured flour and other dry ingredients, according to your recipe.

**Same fine flour as always**—same bag and label—but "PRE-SIFTED" now—and guaranteed best results or your money back plus 10%. Bake wonderful things with less work? Sure you could with Robin Hood!

## FLOUR MEASUREMENT TABLE

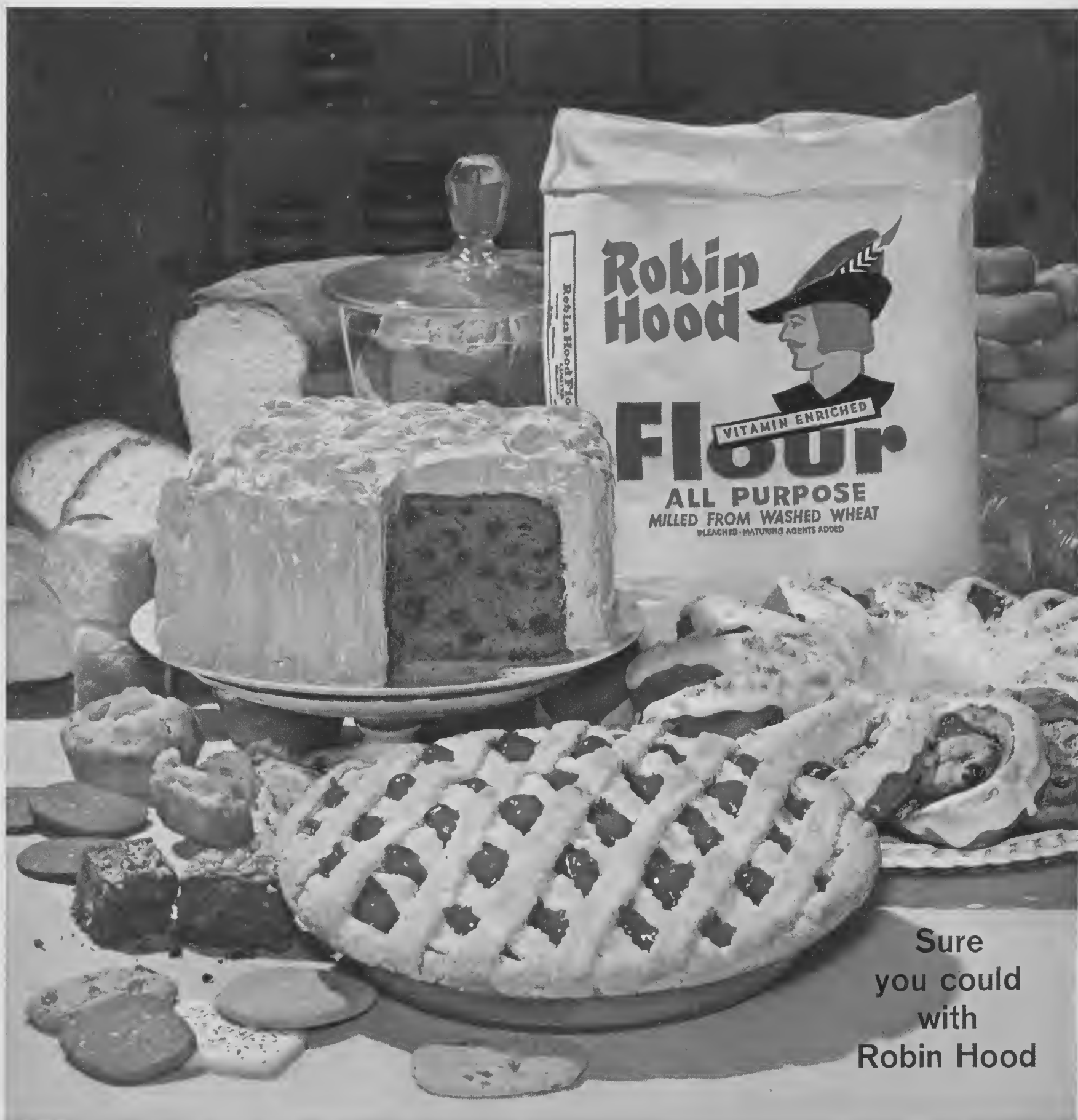
For Bread and Yeast Dough Recipes

Robin Hood "PRE-SIFTED" Flour measures more compactly than sifted flour. As a result, you need less of it. So for yeast recipes calling for sifted flour, just measure Robin Hood Flour as it comes from the bag, according to this table:

Robin Hood "Pre-Sifted" Flour		Sifted Flour
Use	1 1/4 cups	IN PLACE OF 2 cups
	2 1/4	3
	3 1/4	4
	4 1/4	5
	5 1/4	6
	6 1/4	7
	7 1/4	8
	8	9
	9	10
	10	11
	10 3/4	12
	14 1/2	16
	18	20
	21 1/2	24

Do not use the measurement table for cakes and pastries.

© COPYRIGHT 1962



Sure  
you could  
with  
Robin Hood

## IN THE KITCHEN

# Festive Buffets

by GWEN LESLIE

*Holiday Stollen is a fine-textured loaf which will grace your festive tables.*

**B**UFFET entertaining is probably the most popular way of serving food to holiday guests, be they 12 or 20. Because the food you serve is an intimate expression of hospitality, the planning of the menu is important. Of equal concern is the comfort of your guests.

Keep the buffet menu simple. Plan it around one featured dish, a meat course or casserole; then add the desired accompaniments. Keep your equipment in mind. Portable electric appliances and candle warmers will help to keep foods hot; handsome casseroles which can be taken directly from the oven to the buffet table are a convenience. Choosing the serving dishes ahead of time allows you to picture how they'll look together on your table.

For the convenience of your guests, arrange the table to establish a definite traffic pattern so that there is no need for doubling back. Decide where you wish the line to start around the table and place the napkins there. Plates are next, then silverware. The main hot dish is followed by vegetables and salad. Bread or rolls and butter are the last things added to a buffet plate.

For your guests' comfort, arrange some sort of seating for each one. If possible, provide some flat surface for their plates; card tables, nesting tables, end tables and even coffee tables may be used. If you are setting up card tables ahead of time, you might place the silver flatware at the individual places and perhaps the appetizer as well. Otherwise, if juice is to be served, pass it on a tray before the guests approach the buffet table.

### Holiday Stollen

Invite guests to sample this colorful bread by cutting several slices before placing it on the buffet snack table.

- |                          |                                      |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| ¾ c. lukewarm milk       | ½ c. finely chopped candied cherries |
| ½ c. sugar               | 1 c. slivered blanched almonds       |
| 1 tsp. salt              | 1 T. grated lemon rind               |
| ½ tsp. sugar             | 1 c. raisins                         |
| ¼ c. lukewarm water      | ½ tsp. nutmeg                        |
| 1 pkg. dry yeast         | 4½ c. sifted all-purpose flour       |
| 2 eggs, beaten           |                                      |
| ½ c. soft butter         |                                      |
| ½ c. finely chopped peel |                                      |

Combine lukewarm milk, ½ c. sugar and salt. Dissolve ½ tsp. sugar in ¼ c. lukewarm water; sprinkle with yeast. Let stand for 10 to 15 minutes, then stir and add to first mixture. Stir in remaining ingredients, holding back 1 c. sifted flour. Knead in this last cup of flour until the

dough leaves the sides of the bowl. Place dough in a buttered bowl, turning to grease top surface. Cover with a damp towel and leave in a warm place at 85°F to double in bulk (about 2 hr.). Turn dough over once during this period. Then punch dough down, pull corners into center and turn dough over to form a smooth ball. Cover and let rise in a warm place for 35 to 45 min. Turn dough out on a lightly floured board and divide in half. Roll each half out to a 12" by 18" oval, about ½" thick.

### Buttering Up

- |                    |            |
|--------------------|------------|
| ¼ c. melted butter | 2 T. sugar |
| 1 tsp. cinnamon    |            |

Brush ovals of dough with half of melted butter, sprinkle with combined sugar and cinnamon. Make a lengthwise crease down the center of each oval, then fold dough in half. Remove to a large bake sheet. Form dough into crescent shapes, pressing with the palm of your hand along the edges to keep them together. Brush with remaining butter. Cover with a damp towel and let rise in a warm place for 35 or 40 min. Bake in a moderate oven at 350°F for 30 to 40 min. until golden. Sprinkle the cooled stollen with sifted icing sugar and decorate, if desired, with halved blanched almonds and candied peel.

### New Year's 12 O'clocks

No dishing up is needed when the main course is prepared in individual dishes.

- |                                       |                                 |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 2 c. cheese-cracker crumbs            | 1½ c. diced cooked ham          |
| ⅓ c. softened butter                  | ½ c. chopped black olives       |
| 5-oz. can oysters, drained and cut up | 10-oz. can cream of celery soup |
| ¾ c. milk                             | 3 eggs, well beaten             |

Thoroughly blend cheese-cracker crumbs and butter. Press firmly against bottom and sides of 8 individual pie plates. Mix oysters, ham and black olives; divide mixture evenly into crumb-lined plates. Heat soup and milk. Stir in well beaten eggs and cook over low heat 5 min., stirring constantly. Fill each pie plate with the soup mixture. Bake in a moderate oven at 350°F for 25 min. or until a knife inserted in the center comes out clean. Serve immediately. Yields 8 servings.

### Polynesian Chicken

Borrow menu secrets from the islands for a delightfully different main course.

- |                                       |                      |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 2 broiler-fryer chickens              | 2 tsp. salt          |
| 1½ c. cornflake crumbs                | ¼ tsp. pepper        |
| 2 tsp. monosodium glutamate, optional | ¾ c. evaporated milk |
|                                       | 1 T. soy sauce       |
|                                       | Aluminum foil        |

Combine cornflake crumbs, monosodium glutamate, salt and pepper. Mix

evaporated milk with soy sauce. Line a shallow baking pan with aluminum foil. Cut the chicken into serving-size pieces. Dip chicken pieces in evaporated milk, then roll immediately in seasoned cornflake crumbs. Place chicken, skin-side up in the foil-lined pan; avoid crowding. Bake in a moderate oven at 350°F about 1 hr., or until tender. Serve with Polynesian Sauce. Yields 8 servings.

### Polynesian Sauce

- |                               |                             |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 2 T. salad oil                | 2 T. vinegar                |
| 1 medium onion, sliced        | 1 chicken bouillon cube     |
| 1 medium green pepper, sliced | 20-oz. can pineapple chunks |
| 1 T. cornstarch               | Slivered toasted almonds    |
| 1 T. sugar                    |                             |
| 2 tsp. soy sauce              |                             |

Heat oil, add onion and green pepper and cook until crisp-tender. Combine cornstarch, sugar, soy sauce and vinegar; add to vegetables with bouillon cube. Stir in pineapple and liquid. Bring to a boil, stirring constantly; boil 1 min. To serve, add toasted almonds. Yields 3 cups sauce.

### Beef Stroganoff

Treat your guests to a buffet course with a continental flavor.

- |                                    |                               |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1½ lb. beef chuck, cut in 1" cubes | 1 tsp. Worcestershire sauce   |
| ¼ c. flour                         | 1 T. artificial gravy powder  |
| 1 tsp. salt                        | 2 T. catsup                   |
| ½ tsp. pepper                      | 4-oz. can mushrooms           |
| 2 T. lard                          | ½ c. buttermilk or sour cream |
| 1 c. sliced onion                  |                               |
| 1 clove garlic, minced             |                               |
| ½ c. water                         |                               |

Coat meat in flour seasoned with the salt and pepper. Brown slowly in lard,

turning meat to brown all sides. Drain mushrooms and add liquid to meat. Add remaining ingredients except for mushrooms and buttermilk. Cover and cook over low heat until meat is tender, about 2 hr. Stir in mushrooms and buttermilk and continue cooking only until mixture is heated through. Serve on buttered noodles or rice. Yields 6 servings.

### Sukiyaki

This Canadian adaptation of an oriental favorite is bound to intrigue buffet guests.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 2 T. salad oil                                     | 1 c. celery, sliced diagonally in 1½" strips |
| 1½ lb. sirloin steak or 1½ lb. stewing beef, cubed | 1 can bamboo shoots, sliced or bean sprouts  |
| ¼ c. sugar   | 8-oz. can mushrooms, sliced thinly           |
| ¾ c. soy sauce                                     | 1 bunch green onions, cut in 1" pieces       |
| ¼ c. water or mushroom liquid                      |  |
| 2 medium onions, sliced thinly                     |  |
| 1 green pepper, sliced in thin strips              |  |

Heat oil in skillet. Add meat and brown slightly. If stewing meat is substituted for sirloin, the meat should be simmered gently until tender. Mix sugar, soy sauce, and mushroom stock. Add half of this to the meat. Push meat to one side of the pan and add sliced onion, celery and green pepper. Cook a few minutes. Add remaining soy sauce mixture, bamboo shoots, and mushrooms. Cook 3 to 5 minutes. Add green onions and tops. Cook 1 min. more. Stir well and serve immediately. Yields 6 servings.

### Walnut Torte

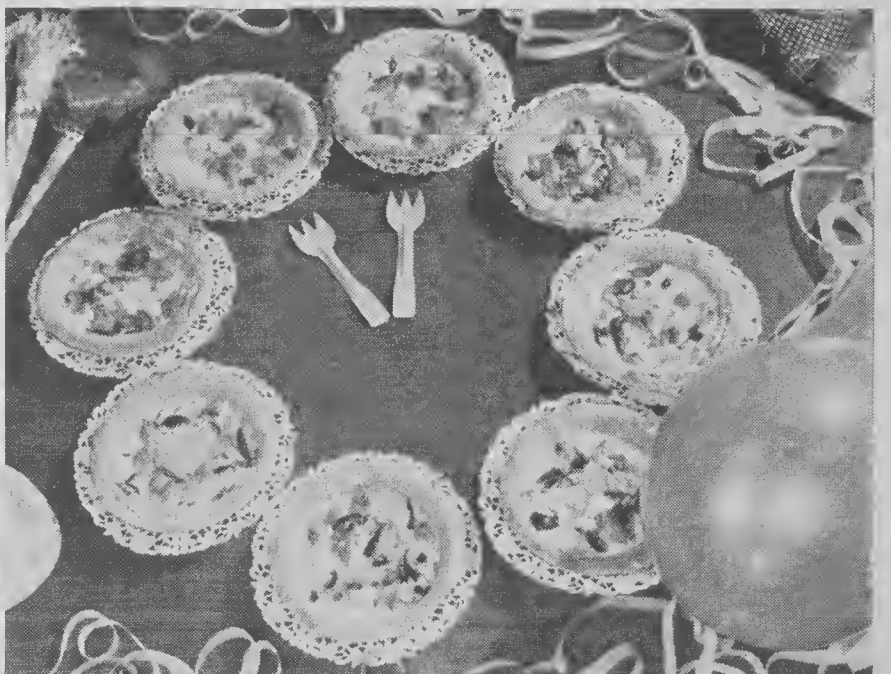
Guests need no urging to sample this decorative dessert.

- |                   |                      |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| ½ c. shortening   | Dash of salt         |
| ½ c. sugar        | 1 tsp. baking powder |
| ½ tsp. vanilla    | ½ c. milk            |
| 4 egg yolks       | Walnut Meringue      |
| 1 c. sifted flour |                      |

Cream shortening and sugar; stir in vanilla. Add egg yolks one at a time, beating until fluffy after each. Sift flour with salt and baking powder and add alternately with milk. Pour into 2 greased 8" cake pans. Spread with Walnut meringue. Bake in a slow oven at 300°F for 1 hr. Cool and frost with Chocolate Whip.

Walnut Meringue. Combine 4 egg whites, beaten stiff, with ½ tsp. cream of tartar. Gradually beat in ¾ c. sugar, beating until meringue is glossy and sugar is dissolved. Fold in ¾ c. finely chopped walnuts.

Chocolate Whip. Stir ½ c. cocoa and ½ c. sugar into 1½ c. heavy cream. Chill in the refrigerator 1 hr., then beat stiff. V

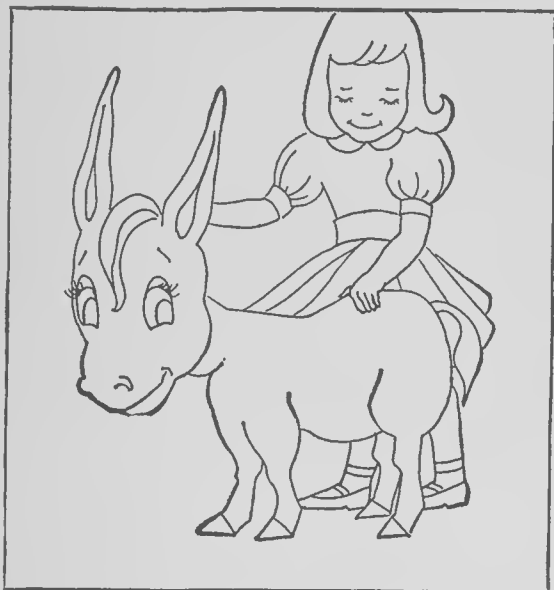


New Year's 12 O'clocks, a novel main course, meet the festive buffet mood.

[Dairy Foods photos]

# The Country Boy and Girl

## Gee Whiz! It's Christmas!



by MARGARET MORRISON

*Gee Whiz was a donkey, so little and gray,  
Who didn't do much, except eat all the day.  
His long pointed ears, quite enormous in size,  
Flopped over to shield a forlorn pair of eyes.*

*To little Eliza, perched high on a bale,  
He was the best thing at the farm auction sale.  
She petted and coaxed him and stroked his rough fur;  
Then pestered her father to buy him for her.*

*Against his best judgment, (Eliza had charm),  
He sent the small donkey along to his farm.  
"I don't need a donkey," he said, "Nor a mule,  
And who will look after him? Young lady, you'll . . ."*

*She found him a stall; made a bed out of hay,  
And showed him a meadow in which he could play.  
"Now for your lessons," she said. "When you're some,  
We'll squelch the old story that all donkeys are dumb."*

*She tried hard to teach him: "Gee," "Haw," "Whoa,"  
"Giddap,"  
The donkey just sat there, forelegs in his lap.  
"Gee Whiz! Oh, Gee Whiz, you're so stubborn to train,  
You won't go 'Gee, Haw,' so Gee Whiz be your name!"*

*Disgusted, she left him to wander around,  
He came to a fenced place—the horses' compound.  
Up trotted a race horse, all golden and slim,  
Gee Whiz felt just awful; the horse laughed at him.*

*"The draft horses earn their oats with their labor,  
But I am so handsome. You can ask any neighbor.  
Besides, I win purses. This farmer has pride;  
His stock is the best. How did you get inside?"*

*Gee Whiz turned away and flopped over his ears,  
To hide his sad countenance, dripping with tears.  
If he could be useful, at least, but just how?  
He wondered and wandered, right into a cow.*

*"My milk and my cream make rich butter and cheese,  
We beasts work like horses or give things like these.  
Take Porky the Pig and his wife that's so fat—  
They've a brood of fourteen! You couldn't do that!"*

*The dog and the cat and the fowl in the yard,  
Ignored him for they were all working so hard.  
Gee Whiz felt so lonely. He thought, in his stall,  
That nobody loved him, nobody at all.*

*Gee Whiz crept away to the deep, snowy wood,  
Eliza's voice came to him, there where he stood.  
"This tree is so perfect, Dad," he heard her shout,  
"But I can't quite imagine how we'll get it out."*

*"Too heavy to lift or to pull, it is true;  
The wood is too thick and no horse could get through."  
Said Father, scratching his head at the puzzle,  
And suddenly turned. He felt a soft muzzle.*

*"Eliza, look here! In the thicket by me,  
Gee Whiz is the ticket to help with that tree.  
Perhaps he's not stubborn today. Let us hope,  
He doesn't sit down and just Bray at the rope."*

*Gee Whiz was so grateful for company by then,  
That he pulled and he pulled, again and again.  
He squeezed through the trees and through bracken  
did race,  
He proved that no underbrush could slacken his pace.*

*He dragged the fine spruce (about six times his size),  
Right up to the door, under everyone's eyes.  
Eliza ecstatically hugged him for fair,  
And Father said, "That's a champ you have there."*

*The race horse reared up. "A remarkable feat!  
I'm out of the running; I know when I'm beat."  
The placid brown cow gave up chewing her cud,  
"This boy is all gumption, but surely no dud."*

*Gee Whiz, all aglow, ran errands by dozens,  
Delivering gifts to friends and to cousins,  
Eliza said, "What a fine Christmas this is!"  
"Amen!" said her father, "And thanks to Gee Whiz!"*

*And he, snugly bedded, was wholly content,  
Although he did not know what Christmas time meant;  
Today he made friendships; today he gained loves,  
"And handsome?" He gawmed it, "Is WHAT  
handsome does." V*

## Young People

Parting can be a sweet  
sorrow for spring valedictorians

## On Saying Farewell

**H**AVE you ever been asked to make a speech? More specifically, have you ever been asked to speak before your classmates, your 4-H club or any of the groups in your community? If so, you've probably experienced the same momentary panic that touches even experienced speakers at one time or another.

However, if you can think of a speech simply as a conversation between a speaker and his audience, the prospect of making one may not seem so appalling. Then you will see that the best opportunity for practice comes in everyday conversation. One well-known authority on public speaking said that "every-day conversation is nothing more than making speeches on a small scale."

One particular type of speech that seems to cause concern to young people is the valedictory address. Let's assume that you have been selected to offer the valedictory address at graduation. How would you prepare such an address?

First of all, do you know the actual meaning of the word "valedictory"? If you look it up in your dictionary, you will find that it is described as a farewell address. It is most frequently given at graduation exercises in high school or college, but the same form is used on those occasions which mark a leave-taking.

**T**HE first requirement is to prepare an outline. This should provide for a fairly simple arrangement of your material. It would include:

1. Introduction.
2. A review of the years' accomplishments.
3. An acknowledgment to teachers and others for their help and guidance.
4. A look into the future of your classmates.
5. Conclusion.

Once you have your framework, develop the material you wish to use within each of these sections. Because it is an honor to be selected as class valedictorian you will want to do this carefully and thoroughly.

Your introduction, of course, sets the stage for the remarks that are to follow. Next, review the experiences you have shared with your classmates. Include some that are serious, and some that are humorous. Follow these by your own observations of the benefits you feel you and your classmates have gained from your schooling. Section four should touch on the hopes you and your classmates have for the future. Here is the logical place to pay tribute to the training you have received. The conclusion, of course, is a final word of thanks to teachers and lecturers.

**O**NCE you have gathered your material, set your thoughts down clearly and logically. Take special care with your choice of words. Keep them simple and significant. Speak quietly but deliberately from easy-to-follow notes on small cards or an easily read copy. And do practise your

address out loud beforehand. This helps you on two counts: you will learn which points need emphasis; and you will gain confidence because you are familiar with your material.

In making an address or speech at any time, there are several things you can do to make the greatest impact on your audience.

Stand erect. Breathe deeply but easily. You make the best use of your voice by inhaling deeply and exhaling slowly at regular intervals. Speak in an easy, conversational tone. At the same time, deliver your words with feeling and expression so that each one can be heard distinctly. There should be no mumbling, no dropped consonants, no slurred syllables, no run-in words. Your own experience will tell you that nobody enjoys an address or talk voiced in a monotonous drawl.

And if you want to learn more about public speaking and its many forms, you'll find many excellent books on your library shelves, among them, "Better Speeches for All Occasions" by C. W. Wright. V

## Christmas Joy

*Christmas eve is a merry night,  
When all the stockings are in sight!  
Hung on the fireplace all in a row,  
Each of them tied with a big red bow.*

*Christmas morn dawns clear and  
bright,  
After a sleepless, restless night.  
All rush to the mantel excited and gay  
Ready to open their presents and play.*

—INA M. CAIRNS, age 11,  
R.R. 3, Orillia, Ont.

# Just for Boys

No. 9649 features 4 jacket styles with zipper closings. One offers a button-on hood. Sleeves may be set-in or raglan-cut. Sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12. Pattern price 40¢.

No. 9092 offers a one-pattern wardrobe of boys' shirts: Western styled; a dress shirt, French-cuffed; and casual shirts. Boys' sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12; price 40¢.

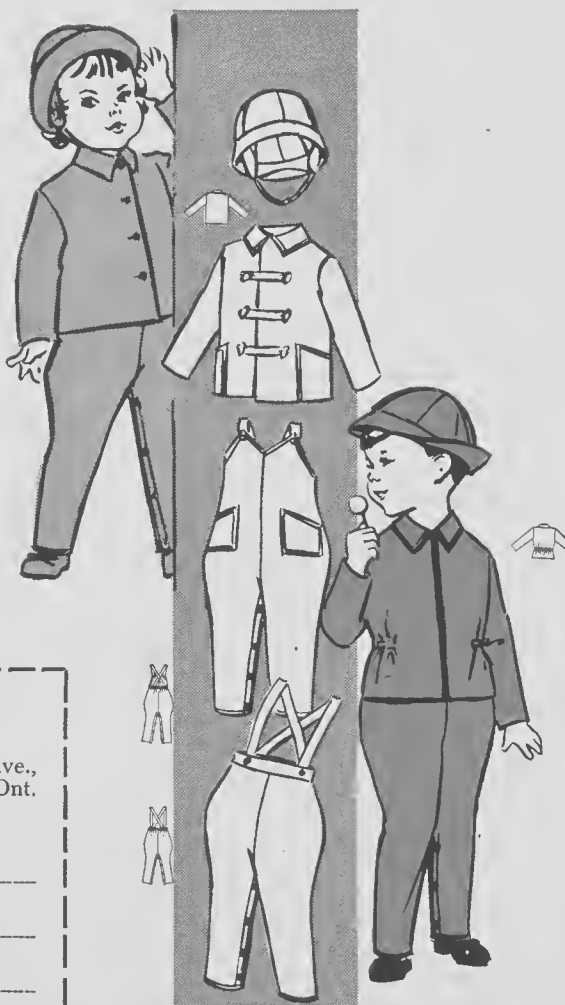
No. 9085 is designed for the diaper set with snappers on the jodhpur leg seams. Styling detail may be varied on the jacket and jodhpurs. Toddlers' ½, 1, 2, 3; 40¢.



9649



9092



9085

## The Country Guide Pattern Department

1760 Ellice Ave.,  
Winnipeg 12, Man.

Please send Butterick

528 Evans Ave.,  
Toronto 14, Ont.

Pattern No. \_\_\_\_\_ Size \_\_\_\_\_ Price \_\_\_\_\_

Pattern No. \_\_\_\_\_ Size \_\_\_\_\_ Price \_\_\_\_\_

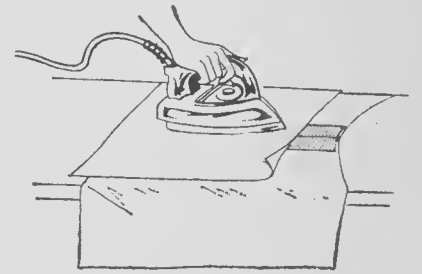
To \_\_\_\_\_

## Clip and Save Sewing Hints

### Pressing a Flat Surface

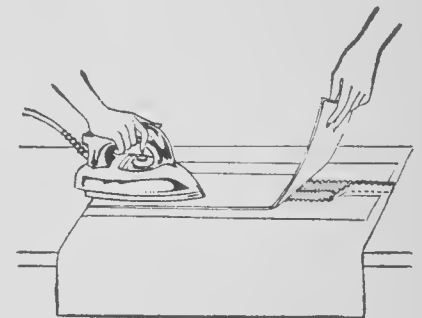
#### With Press Cloth

Dampen press cloth and place it on fabric. Press lightly with iron. Don't have the iron so hot that cloth becomes dry immediately. Don't press a whole length at a time; finish one spot before you move on.



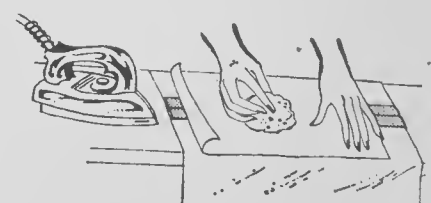
#### With Tissue Paper

The tissue paper method of pressing seams of woollens will prevent a puckered or marked line on the right side. With garment wrong side out, insert a piece of tissue paper under the edge of each seam. Place a double fold of tissue directly over the seam. Dampen slightly. Press with a warm iron.



#### With Sponge

A sponge is useful in pressing seams when fabric does not water-spot. Fabric can be dampened slightly with sponge before pressing with cloth. Sponge is also useful to dampen press cloth after it is placed on fabric. This method is better than dipping press cloth in water.





# HI FOLKS:

Some day these here poultry scientists are going to have to answer for what they've done to the poor benighted chicken. It all started years ago when some fender decided he could get more eggs from his hens by leaving the light on all night so they'd figure it was still daytime.

"Aha," he told himself, "I'll fool the silly creatures into bigger production." And it worked.

Then it wasn't long until another bright specimen came up with the idea of restricting a bird's liberty. Yes sir, jam 'em all together in an open cage so they can't move. The idea of a bunch of happy hens clucking and scratching around a sunny barnyard was too much for this character.

"If I can just squeeze 'em up tight enough they won't waste any effort

walking around," he probably cackled gleefully. "That way all their energy will go into producing eggs."

This device went by the respectable name of multiple cage laying system, and allowed about three-quarters of a square foot per bird.

From restricting their movement to restricting their feed was only a short hop, so the experts tried that too.

"You can't get top production from birds that overeat," as one authority pointed out, "any more than you can from a man who overeats."

It was never recorded if he arrived at this idea on an empty stomach or a full one. They don't keep R.O.P. records on people, which is probably a darn good thing.

Meanwhile back at the research ranch, some nasty man decided he

could develop a big, tender meat bird by taking a rooster and fixing him so's he had nothing to crow about any more. This idea also worked, as most of them do.

The next step was to cross and recross a few choice breeds to get a special model for eggs and one for meat, until the poor things lost all chance of figuring out who their real folks were.

But this new "jet age" idea is the worst of the lot. It's aimed at bringing broody hens back into production FAST by scaring the living daylight out of 'em. Somebody noticed that hens located near a jet airbase never stayed broody, and they put two and two together. It won't be long now 'till every poultryman can buy a tape recording of a screaming jet. Soon the hen houses of the nation will echo and re-echo to this ear splitting roar.

If we go on bringing civilization's benefits to the lowly chicken they'll get to be as neurotic as human beings.

Sincerely,  
PETE WILLIAMS.

## A Face-Lifting For Shelterbelts

WE are coming round to the idea that field shelterbelts need not necessarily consist of the conventional shade trees and hardy shrubs. In fact, preliminary trials in Manitoba indicate favorable results from using fruit trees, conifers, and fruit-bearing or ornamental shrubs, according to George Bonnefoy of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture.

The main purpose of the trials is to test the value and adaptability of various species of trees for shelterbelts. They will be assessing resistance to insects and disease, winter

hardiness, moisture requirements and the competitive effects on crops.

The trees being tested include Scotch pine, white spruce, red-berried elder, saskatoon, prairie almond, Preston lilac, wild plum, mountain ash, henna hedge roses, apricot, buffalo berry, crabapples, Manchurian crab, Russian olive, Nanking cherry, chokecherry, amur maple, cotoneaster, earagana, elm, ash, Manitoba maple, willows, poplars, rosebush, honeysuckle and ground cherry.

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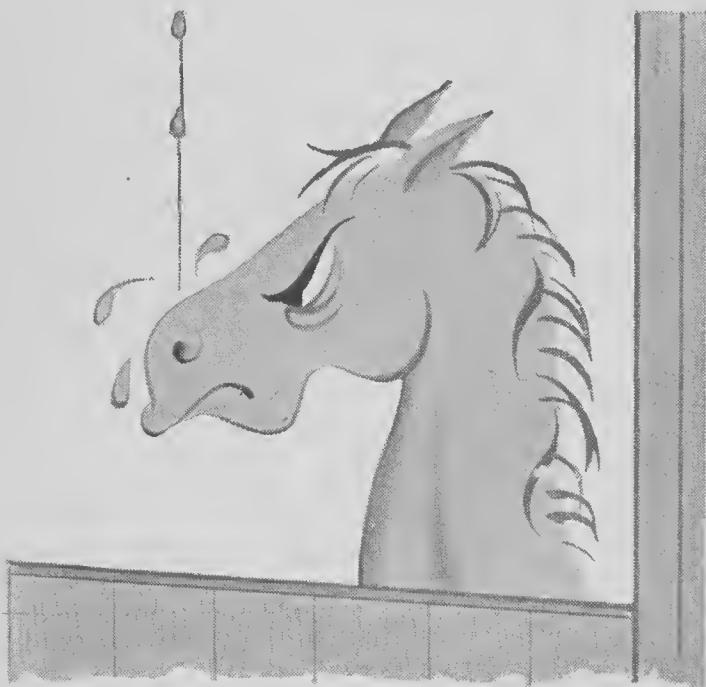
## POULTRY PROSPECTS

### Turkey Trouble Ahead?

CANADIANS hold the world's record for turkey meat consumption at 6 lb. or more of viscera turkey per person per year. In 1959, with a 23 per cent increase in tonnage produced, our consumption soared to 7.9 lb. per person. This came about only through low prices which in turn prompted a 19 per cent reduction in tonnage this year.

The current turkey market is strong. Prices to producers are running 6¢ to 7¢ per lb. above a year ago for handy weights, 9¢ to 10¢ per lb. above for heavy toms. The Canadian market will be reasonably well supplied, but with few loss leader sales and a relatively small carryover in storage.

Meanwhile, turkey breeding stock is reportedly on the increase in Canada, while in the U.S.A., turkey testing was up 54 per cent in the 4 months, July through October. This is sure to mean cheap eggs and poults in excess of American requirements. Thus the stage is set for another big round of production and considerable overproduction in Canada in 1961.



## Don't saddle Dobbin with a leaky roof!

Poor horse. His reward for a lifetime of hard work is rain in the face. Why doesn't the boss get the roof fixed? Even a horse knows that leaks left unattended just get worse. If money's the problem, all that's needed is to apply for a BNS Farm Improvement Loan. A BNS Loan is available easily and quickly for repairing buildings, buying new machinery, upgrading livestock, and many other worthwhile projects.

Don't wait to get your farm in the shape you want it. Visit your Bank of Nova Scotia branch manager soon. Find out how a BNS Farm Improvement Loan can help you.

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